

DATE 3-18-77  
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K. H. S.

# FARMER'S HOME JOURNAL



A RECORD OF AGRICULTURE, LIVE STOCK, HORTICULTURE, BOTANY, AND THE KINDRED ARTS AND SCIENCES.

\$2 per year, in Advance.

Agriculture is the most Healthful, most Useful, and most Noble Employment of Man.—Washington.

Established 1865.

Volume XXVI.

LOUISVILLE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1878.

Number 15

## AGRICULTURAL.

### KENTUCKY FARM GLEANINGS.

#### FAYETTE COUNTY.

H. M. Buford, agent for B. R. Allen, sold 140 acres of corn in the field at the following prices: 100 shocks at 92½c per shock, 155 at 80c, 100 at 50c, 413 at 50c, 219 at 96c, 84 at 63c, 187 at 42c, 280 at 50c. The shocks were 12x16 hills to the shock, the usual size being 16x16. Dr. G. O. Graves bought 100 acres of the farm, which lies on Todd's road, without improvements, at \$40 per acre. — The *Gazette* has four Irish potatoes raised by Thomas Doyle, that weigh 65½ ounces, one of them weighing 22 ounces. — The J. A. Farra farm, 600 acres, near Lexington, has been sold to a Mr. Tibbs for \$62.50 per acre.

#### BOURBON.

The fine farm of Captain M. M. Clay, two miles from Paris, was lately sold at \$150 per acre to James E. Clay. A \$20,000 mansion helped along some. — S. & T. H. Clay have sold 1,100 fat sheep to O. A. Gilman for December delivery, at 5½c per lb. — Millersburg: Pat Bowden's farm, 130 acres, sold Jas. Wade at \$61.10 per acre; corn on same at \$1.60 in the field. — Flat Rock: Wells & Toy will sow 100 acres of wheat. — Ruddle's Mills: Fat heifers selling at 363½c, stock hogs 2¾c, corn \$2 in the field. — Farm of G. H. Ament, near Hutchinson, 277 acres, sold to Captain F. Hall at \$43.27 per acre. Stock at same sale, 72 good Cottswold ewes at \$8 per head, Southdown rams at \$7, mountain ewes \$2.65. — Jos. Houston has rented the Gaines place, near Centerville, 103 acres, for \$500.

#### CLARK.

Sales: Ben Jones to J. Nunnelly, 45 hogs, weight 190 lbs average, at 3c. Estes & Lisle to Gilbert & Hurst, 228 common wethers at \$2.25 per head. J. T. Redmon to Thomas Goff & Co., 60 1,600-lb cattle at \$4.60. S. A. B. Woodford to Quisenberry, 45 cattle averaging 1,025 lbs, at \$3.25 per cwt. — W. D. Sutherland has rented the I. O. Robinson place, 150 acres, at \$5.25 per acre. — H. B. Taylor sold to R. H. Prewitt a lot of 3-year-old cattle that averaged 1,844 lbs. Good ones, these. — An Indiana party has obtained 800 hogs in Clark county at 3c per lb. — Mr. Samuel Hayden has purchased in his county during the last ten days, for F. Estill, of Fayette, 21 mule colts at an average price of \$47 per head. — *Clark Co. Democrat*.

#### WOODFORD.

Mr. Lister Witherspoon lately lost a valuable Southdown sheep, which was killed by a cur belonging to a negro. Summary: value of sheep \$50, value of dog 50c, value of dog and negro double latter sum. — A negro man cut 65 bushels of corn in one day on Dr. Lister's place.

#### SCOTT.

77 acres of the old McCord place on Georgetown and Stamping Ground lake, was recently sold to Dudley Davis \$30 per acre. — J. A. Hammon raised a calf that weighed 648 lbs at six months and twenty days old.

#### NICHOLAS.

Mr. W. H. Hall, living near this city, bought of Wm. Rose, on Raven creek, a field of corn supposed to contain 20 acres, for which he paid \$210, and which will feed 100 head of hogs for 45 days. That number of hogs will consume four barrels of corn per day, making a yield of 190 barrels on the 20 acres. Thus it will be seen that he only pays a fraction over \$1.10 per barrel. — *Carlisle Mercury*.

#### NELSON.

The Record says E. B. Smith, Jr., sowed six bushels of winter oats, from which he raised 140 bushels that weighed 45 lbs to the bushel. They grew on 10 acres. — Jas. Reasoner, near Bloomfield, raised 1,052 bushels of Fultz

wheat on 50 acres. — The farmers around Boston are sowing wheat and working the roads—two good things to do.

#### SHELBY.

W. W. Smith, near Clay Village, has a field of corn which, it is claimed, will yield 20 bushels to the acre. — Mr. R. C. Thompson has rented a farm in Henry county, to which he will shortly move. — Mr. Tyler Carpenter, who lives near Simpsonville, sold to J. L. Gregg two 2-year-old steers that averaged 1,495 lbs—a good weight. — J. W. Martin has bought the farm of J. T. Huss, 151 acres, for \$8,000.

#### BOYLE.

A large area will be put in wheat this season. — Mr. Fred Harris has rented Joe McJames' farm, 160 acres, for \$850. — W. F. Davis had some of the Clawson wheat raised by him made into flour, and got 47½ lbs to the bushel. — Mr. P. T. Gentry has weighed his fine cattle sold to Bedford & Co. There were 105, and they averaged 1,665 lbs. Mr. Gentry has put on them 465 lbs in 10½ months' feeding and grazing.

#### MARION.

W. P. Ballard's farm, near Loretto, was recently sold. The bottom, 172 acres, brought \$8.75 per acre; 40 acres to Ralph Norris, at \$6; 101 acres to Tom Smith, \$3.07 per acre; 60 acres to J. W. Dant for \$175. — Geo. Mattingly sold T. Spaulding 75 good sheep for \$230. — B. D. Elder, St. Mary's, sold his crop of 175 bushels of orchard grass seed at \$1 per bushel. — Mr. T. A. Bracken, of Lebanon, has over 200 varieties of the tea rose growing on his place.

#### LOGAN.

A tobacco barn on the farm of Mr. Luckett, near Allensville, was burned last week. It contained about 2,000 lbs of tobacco. — A pen containing about 100 bushels of wheat, was burned on the farm of Andrew Noe. Cause, spontaneous combustion. — W. M. Blich has bought the Bud Page farm of 76 acres, near Ash spring, for \$30 per acre.

#### HENDERSON.

Willie Marshall has just finished housing 135 acres of tobacco, which he says will make an average of 1,000 lbs to the acre. — The Henderson fair will begin October 16, and continue four days.

#### CRITTENDEN.

Mr. Stigger, a farmer of Crittenden county, sold last week 70 hds of tobacco, all his own raising. Mr. Stigger must be a wholesale farmer. — Flocks of partridges from Illinois are crossing the Ohio river into this country. — Bee keeping is on the increase among farmers in Crittenden. — There is a sycamore tree on the Ohio river in this county, which the Marion Reporter says is 70 feet in circumference.

#### TRIGG.

Mr. W. D. Grace will show in Cadiz, October 14, some of the finest specimens of Shorthorn cattle to be found in West Kentucky. The Trigg county *Democrat* gives us the information—not, perhaps, without asking Grace.

#### HOPKINS.

The county has the largest crop of mast, both hickory and oak, that has ripened in many years. — The tobacco crop has about all been cut and housed.

For Ivy Poison. — The usual remedy is an application of sugar of lead and laudanum to the affected part. Another is the application of bromine and sweet oil; and still another is olive oil and lime water in equal parts, used as a wash.

Heavy Loss of Wheat. — Mr. Whit Haydon, of Jessamine county, has lost his crop of wheat by bad stacking. It was supposed that his crop would be 800 bushels.

## AFTER-CULTURE OF WHEAT.

The practice of using the drill and the cultivator in growing the wheat crop is evidently and rapidly winning the approval of practical men, as it may with good reason, for it has all the previous presumptions clearly in its favor, as well as the analogy of other crops, and is also sustained by the conclusions of science and the testimony of advanced farmers. There is so much to be said in favor of this plan, that every wheat grower in the country ought at least to give it a fair trial.

It is recommended not merely by the saving of seed, and the uniform depth of planting secured by the drill (which is a great security against freezing out), but equally by the trifling cost of cultivation, as compared with the result, and by the surprising increase of yield when the process is rightly managed.

In all the trials of this plan that have come to our knowledge, we have heard of but one that did not succeed, and in that case a better result is confidently expected at the next trial. In truth, the only surprise is that a mode of culture so evidently sound, and so decidedly profitable as this has thus far proved to be, should have been so long neglected. If the extermination of weeds, and the development of latent fertility by pulverizing and aerating the soil are found, as a general rule, both useful and necessary in promoting the yield of crops, then so much the more are they needed in the case of this cereal, not only on account of its vast importance, but from the fact of its serious decline in recent years over large areas of country.

Here, then, we have, within easy reach, one of the most reliable means of reviving and restoring to its ancient affluence a crop which, though of great value and national importance, is in some sections of the country, gradually disappearing from our husbandry, in consequence of inexcusable neglect. A process that is found to increase the yield of a great national food staple from fifty to one hundred per cent., at a cost of five or six dollars per acre, is not a matter to be overlooked by intelligent farmers, and there is no reason why this method of treatment for wheat should not be universally adopted before the close of another decade, if not even at the beginning. This method is largely practiced in England, and their average yearly product is more than double our own. In this country some enterprising farmers have already reached results quite equal to those of our English cousins, and which, when compared with our general average, are simply amazing, and quite sufficient to prove the necessity of abandoning the old method.

Mr. J. M. Heiges, of York county, Pa., who was a successful wheat grower, even by the ordinary method, found by repeated trials that the yield could be increased by hoeing from twenty-three bushels per acre to fifty-five bushels, and in one case, by judicious manuring, he reached a product of seventy-one bushels.

L. W. Groff, of Lancaster county, Pa., has lately given much study and attention to this subject. He finds that a drill of six feet between the wheels, and with four tubes, instead of eight, gives space sufficient for the horse-hoe in cultivating, and has produced by this method sixty-one bushels per acre, which is more than double the normal yield of his land.

Mr. A. E. Blunt, of the Tennessee Agricultural Station, finds sixteen inches between the drills the best distance for after-culture, and obtained in 1877 (with a top-dressing of salt and ashes), a yield of sixty-seven bushels per acre. Though it is true that these figures are exceptional, yet they can nearly always be approximated by intelligent farmers, and the contrast they present to the current

average yield is something more than remarkable—it is positively startling.

May we not, then, confidently expect to see this mode of culture very promptly and generally adopted by our farmers? If it is not, the fault and the loss will be their own. If, on the other hand, this reformed culture should be at once accepted as the general rule of our practice, the effect would be to nearly double the capacity for production for every acre of this cereal in the country, and the wheat crop of the new decade, now near at hand, would probably show a yield of over 700,000,000 bushels. — *Rural New Yorker*.

## POULTRY SHOW.

Under the auspices of the Kentucky Poultry Association, an exhibition of poultry will be held at the Exposition in this city, beginning October 14, and continuing from day to day to the close on October 19. The following is the list of premiums:

For the best pair of fowls and chicks in each variety, recognized by the American standard of excellence, will be awarded a silver medal, provided the pair scores not less than 160 points.

For the second best pair of fowls and chicks in each variety, recognized by the American standard of excellence, will be awarded a silver medal, provided the pair scores not less than 145 points.

For the best pair of Pekin ducks, a silver cup.

For the best pair of Aylesbury ducks, a silver cup.

For the best pair of Rouen ducks, a silver cup.

For the best pair of Toulouse geese, a silver cup.

For the best pair of gray China geese, a silver cup.

For the heaviest pair of turkeys, any variety, a silver cup.

For the best pair of fowls or chicks, in the Asiatic class, a silver cup.

The best pair of black breasted red game Bantams, a silver cup.

The best pair of b. b. r. game Bantam chicks, a silver cup.

The best pair of pea fowls, a silver cup.

The best pair of standard Games, any variety, a silver cup.

The best collection of pit Games, \$5.

The largest collection of premium fowls, \$20; for the second largest collection, \$10; and for the third largest collection, a silver cup.

For the best display of pigeons, \$15; for the second best, \$10; for the third best, a silver cup.

For the best collection of singing and ornamental birds, \$5.

All entries must be made with or sent to the secretary on or before Tuesday, October 8, 1878.

All fowls entered in competition for prizes must be the bona fide property of, or grown by the exhibitor.

No exhibitor will be allowed to remove any fowls or pigeons before the close of the exhibition (under the penalty of forfeiture of all prizes), unless by written permission of the secretary.

All sales must be made through the secretary, from which sales a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made and retained by the society. Exhibitors are requested to state on the printed forms, at time of entry, prices of each specimen to be sold.

All coops for competition must be delivered at the Exposition building by 1 o'clock p. m. of the first day of the exhibition.

Entry fee, 5¢ each coop.

All entries of fowls for sale, and not for competition, 25¢ per pair; owners to furnish their own coops.

Each exhibitor will be furnished with a free admission ticket, which will entitle him to visit every part of the Exposition during the week of the poultry show.

On some of the Jefferson county farms the potatoes have been taken up and the ground now sowed in rye. It is a good idea to keep something growing on the ground all the growing season. Of course it will not pay to grow rye on our rich potato fields for the grain alone; but as it affords good winter pasture, and enables the farmer to turn under a green crop in the spring, the advantage is apparent.

The recent failure of a great bank in Glasgow, Scotland, has excited the money markets of the old world. The liabilities of the bank were \$50,000,000. Assets at present unknown.

## CROP REPORT.

The Agricultural Department at Washington sends out the following statement of the condition of crops for September:

RYE.—Vermont, Connecticut, Alabama, West Virginia, Ohio and Minnesota report the condition of rye above 100. In Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Florida and Oregon the crop is an average one; while in other States the figures range 80 to 99. The condition for the country is much below that of last year, being 83 against 101.

BARLEY.—Excessive rains have reduced the September condition from 98 last year to 95 in 1878. There is much complaint of discoloration of grain. But two States report the condition above 100—Connecticut 110, and Indiana 101—and two at 100, Rhode Island and Ohio. Of the other States reporting, Pennsylvania is the highest (99), and Oregon is the lowest (84).

SWEET POTATOES.—The September returns of the condition are as follows; New Jersey, 103; North Carolina, 96; South Carolina, 101; Georgia, 100; Alabama, 104; Mississippi, 99; Louisiana, 102; Texas, 100; Tennessee, 95.

SORGHUM.—It is not equal to the September average of 1877. The September returns of 1878 indicate a condition of about 84 for the whole country.

HOPS.—No improvement is reported in the condition of hops since the August report.

FRUIT.—Apples—All the New England and Pacific States report apples a full average except Vermont. Texas and Ohio are also above the average.

## HOW SKIPPERS GET INTO CHEESE

A subscriber asked us some awkward questions the other day, as to how skippers got into cheese, and we submitted the points to that eminent authority on such matters, Mr. X. A. Willard, and he sent us the following reply:

"Skippers are hatched from the eggs of the cheese fly. The cheese fly is a very small insect, one of the smallest of the fly family. The fly is most troublesome in hot weather and in September. It lays its eggs usually where the bandage laps over on top of the cheese, and under any little scale—often directly on the top of the cheese and on the sides; often, too, on the boards which hold the cheese.

"If there is a small crack or crevice, the skippers commence to work into the cheese, and when cheeses are what is termed *loose, or porous*, they work into the cheese rapidly, and if not arrested will work into the center and through the cheese, spoiling it. They require air, and this fact is taken advantage of by the dairyman, in covering the surface of the cheese with a greased paper, plastering it down securely on the cheese, or on the hole where they are working. This brings them to the surface, when they may be removed.

"One of the objects of rubbing cheese smartly every day is to rub off or destroy the eggs of the fly. The tables, in warm weather, should also be washed off with hot whey, or with soap and water and lye, in order to remove grease, so that the fly will not lay eggs on the boards."

"Never heard of the fly deposit

## MISCELLANEOUS,

THE FARMER—THEN AND NOW.

1778.  
Farmer at the plow,  
Wife milking cow,  
Daughter spinning yarn,  
Son threshing in the barn,  
All happy to a charm.

1878.  
Farmer gone to see the show,  
Daughter at the piano,  
Madam gaily dressed in satin,  
All the boys learning Latin,  
With a mortgage on the farm.

## MORT'S DREAM-PICTURE.

"It was a dream within a dream, I tell you, Charlie. I was asleep in my bed in the next room, and there I dreamed that I was visiting the Randolphs, over in Berkshire county. I thought I had been up pretty late, playing billiards with Cale Randolph and some of the boys. I remember distinctly scoring seventy-eight on a run—four-ball game. Well, I went to bed tired out—dreamed I did; fell asleep, and dreamed this which I call a dream within a dream."

"Well, Mort," said I, "the thing is not so extraordinary after all. It is a common enough psychological phenomenon."

"I beg your pardon," quoth Mort Amerman, satirically, "would you be good enough to reel me off a little of that last again, please? Say a couple of fathom, or so."

"None of your chaffing now!" laughed I, "but tell me what has all this Chinese dream-puzzle to do with the picture you promised to show me?"

"Much, O Sahib! for on the silent yet speaking canvas have I depicted the scene whereof I speak, and now le voici," and with that he threw the cover from the painting on his easel, and left me to examine it at my leisure, while he went to his bedroom. The easel was of course in the best position in the studio for viewing the picture, and the soft delicate light of the autumn afternoon lay full upon it, mellowed, however, by an artful arrangement of screens and shadows, to gain the precise effect desired.

The painting was of the ordinary cabinet size, and appropriately painted, being also relieved by heavy maroon drapery gracefully festooned behind and around it. I am not of those who believe that a truly master-work of art may be described aptly in words, yet I must essay the task for this once, and if I render only the bald outlines of the artist's thought, it may be, perchance, that I shall still be enabled to convey some glimmering of his meaning.

What first fastened itself upon me was the murky darkness of most of the scene. There was a dense and gloomy forest filling up the entire background and much of the middle distance. Out from among that under the trees streamed a wild torrent, and plunged over rugged rocks, and through and about the gnarled roots, and between rifts in the solid stone, and so down to a leaping cascade that disappeared at the extreme right in a black and gloomy pool. Stretching back from the right, a broad expanse of gray moor extended in prospective sight to the base of a range of blue-gray hills, that towered aloft into the clouds; a narrow path wound through this moor into the dim distance, and was lost, apparently, in the shades of night, which were fast falling.

On the very edge of a bold rock that jutted over the pool, and on the very boundary of the waterfall, was the only seemingly living object of the picture.

A young man prostrate on his knees, shading his eyes with his two hands, and gazing intently into the pool beneath.

There was that in the attitude of the figure, so deftly and truthfully expressed by the artist, that sense and meaning grew upon me as I gazed. He was agonizing—distraught. His whole soul was looking forth from his eyes, and seeking in the dim twilight, now fast fading, to wrest from the obscurity beneath him some terrible secret. So clearly was the story told, that my gaze instinctively followed his, and tracked, as his must have, the secret of the black pool.

Twining about the base of the rock, upon whose crest the young man knelt, a meshed and tangled warp of roots and fibers first met the eye. But now clinging with a death grasp to the largest of these, I saw the round, fair arm of a young girl—and then—and as though I should have seen it, and nothing else, from the first, so completely did it now fill the picture, I saw the white figure—limp white garments clinging to the body—and the fine white face, with rich golden hair floating and tangled on the water and among the roots, and could almost note the swaying to and fro of the soulless form, as it was caught by the eddies, and dragged hither and thither; still held, however, by that trusty dead arm that clung so determinedly to the slimy and black root above.

A touch on my shoulder so startled me that I cried out; it was only Mort, who had entered the room unnoticed, so intent was I in my concentration.

"Well, what do you think of it?" was the first and most natural question. "You never could have dreamed that," said I.

"Just as you see it, dreamed I it, doubter. Now let me cover it up; and let us go and have some lunch."

"But don't be in such a hurry!" I said, seeking to stop him, as he again shrouded the painting beneath its cover. "I have not half seen it yet."

But muttering, "Some other time," he persisted in hiding it from me, and we presently went to lunch together.

Now, I was in nowise satisfied with my friend's reticence, and experienced a very vivid curiosity to hear the particulars of his wonderful dream which he had graphically limned upon the canvas; but no effort of mine could induce him to say more concerning it than that it occurred to him just as he had painted it.

The painting was sent to the academy for exhibition that season, and was sold to a particular friend of mine for a goodly sum—for so much, in fact, that I often joked Mort on his dream-picture, and the fortune it had brought to him; for it really seemed as though its sale was the beginning of a season of great prosperity.

The winter and spring passed, and as summer came and the city began to itself by carloads and steamboats into the country, Mort and I, with a party of other artists like him, or idlers like myself, made up a trip to the Adirondacks. It is needless for the purpose of this story that I should detail our sundry adventures during the weeks we passed among the lakes and hills; nor need I relate our experiences with fish and flesh in our numerous hunting and fishing excursions.

We met many acquaintances, and made many new ones, and among the latter were the family of Mr. Sanfield, a merchant from Montreal, who, with his wife and daughter, with the affianced husband of the latter, was passing a few weeks in the search for rest and relaxation from his customary labors.

Alice Sanfield was beautiful, a pet of Canadian society, wealthy in her own right as well as by prospective heirship, and altogether a "catch." Her lover was an officer in the British army, stationed at Montreal, and now on leave—a fine-looking and gentlemanly young fellow, of good family, and apparently desperately in love with Miss Sanfield.

Captain Rowland had, however, one peculiarity, which he displayed on several occasions very prominently, and which led Mort to remark to me one day, when it had been more than usually manifest, that he thought the captain would lead Miss Alice rather a lively dance when she should become Mrs. Rowland. He had, in fact, about the most uncontrollable temper I ever saw displayed in a man. So violent was he at times, that I commonly wondered why he had not long before got himself shot for intemperate insolence in one of his fits of passion.

Another peculiarity of his was evinced in frequent lonely wanderings quite away from the hotel, from which journeys he would not return for days together. These disappearances were accounted for by the captain by various sporting excuses, and we certainly should have felt no interest in them, had it not been for the incident which I will now relate.

(Concluded next week.)

## CAUGHT IN THE QUICKSAND.

It sometimes happens that a man, traveler or fisherman, walking on the beach at low tide, far from the bank, suddenly notices that for several minutes he has been walking with some difficulty. The strand beneath his feet is like pitch; his soles stick in it; it is no longer; it is glue.

The beach is perfectly dry, but at every step he takes, as soon as he lifts his foot, the print which it leaves fills with water. The eye, however, has noticed no change; the immense strand is smooth and tranquil; all the sand has the same appearance; nothing distinguishes the surface which is solid from that which is no longer so; the joyous little crowd of sand-flies continue to leap tumultuously over the wayfarer's feet. The man pursues his way, goes forward, inclines to the land, endeavors to get nearer the upland.

He is not anxious. Anxious about what? Only he feels, somehow, as if the weight of his feet increases with every step he takes. Suddenly he sinks in.

He sinks in two or three inches. Decidedly he is not on the right road; he stops to take his bearings; now he looks at his feet. They have disappeared. The sand covers them. He draws them out of the sand; he will retrace his steps. He turns back; he sinks in deeper. The sand comes up to his ankles; he pulls himself out and throws himself to the left—the sand half leg deep. He throws himself to the right; the sand comes up to his shins.

Then he recognizes with unspeakable terror that he is caught in the quicksand, and that he has beneath him the terrible medium in which man can no more walk than the fish can swim. He throws off his load, if he has one, lightens himself as a ship in distress; it is already too late; the sand is above his knees. He calls, he waves his hat or his handkerchief; the sand gains on him more and more. If the beach is deserted, if the land is too far off, if there is no help in sight, it is all over.

He is condemned to that appalling burial, long, infallible, implacable, and impossible to slacken or hasten; which endures for hours, which seizes you erect, free, and in full health, and which draws you by the feet; which, at every effort you attempt, at every shout you utter, drags you a little deeper, sinking you slowly into the earth while you look upon the horizon, the sails of the ships upon the sea, the birds flying and singing, the sunshine, and the sky.

The victim attempts to sit down, to lie down, to creep; every movement he makes interts him; he straightens up, he sinks in; he feels that he is being swallowed. He howls, implores, cries to the clouds, despairs.

Behold him waist deep in the sand. The sand reaches his breast; he is now only a bust. He raises his arms, utters furious groans, clutching the beach with his nails, would hold by that straw, leans upon his elbows to pull himself out of this soft sheath; sobs frenziedly; the sand rises; the sand reaches his shoulders; the sand reaches his neck; the face alone is visible now.

The mouth cries, the sand fills it—silence. The eyes still gaze, the sand shuts them—night. Now the forehead decreases, a little hair flutters above the sand; a hand comes to the surface of the beach, moves and shakes, disappears. It is the earth-drowning man. The earth filled with the ocean becomes a trap. It presents itself like a plain, and opens like a wave.—Victor Hugo.

## DOMESTIC RECIPES.

APPLE FLOAT. — One pint of nice stewed apples, the whites of three eggs beaten to a stiff froth, and four table-spoonfuls of sugar to sweeten the sauce. Beat all together until stiff enough to stand alone; have a deep dish filled with a nice boiled custard, and pile the float on top.

BOILED CUSTARD.—Boil one quart of milk; take from the fire and let it stand five minutes to cool; then stir in gradually six well beaten eggs (the yolks only), and one-fourth pound of white sugar; set on the fire and stir until it thickens, but do not let it boil. Flavor with vanilla or lemon.

SQUASH GRIDDLE CAKES.—Have about one-half pint of cold stewed squash put through the sieve, two eggs, two cupfuls of milk, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and one teaspoonful of melted butter, and flour enough to make the batter a proper thickness.

## BEE CULTURE.

BLUEGRASS BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Meeting in Lexington.

The annual convention of the Bluegrass Beekeepers' Association took place in Lexington, Tuesday, October 1, as heretofore announced in these columns.

The meeting was called to order by Vice-president H. C. Hersperger, of Jessamine, after which the following gentlemen signed the constitution, and were duly enrolled: J. F. Musselman, of Scott county; J. L. Williams, of Clark county; J. W. Egbert, of Mercer county; A. C. Cunningham, of Mercer county; John F. Bean, of Montgomery county; E. C. Bryan, of Fayette county; J. W. Rose, of Fayette county; P. W. Powell, of Scott county; R. M. Gano, Dallas, Texas; W. B. Herring, of Scott county.

Moved and carried that Article X. of the constitution read "States" instead of "counties."

Moved and carried that Article I. read Central Kentucky Beekeepers' Association, instead of "Bluegrass Beekeepers' Association."

The following officers were elected to serve the ensuing year:

H. C. Hersperger, president, Jessamine county; W. Williamson, secretary, Lexington; J. M. Holman, treasurer, Fayette county. Vice-presidents—J. W. Rose, Fayette; John W. Bean, Montgomery; W. B. Herring, Scott; J. W. Egbert, Mercer; Thos. A. Hutchcraft, Bourbon; Thos. S. Williams, Woodford; Dr. Jasper, Jessamine.

The secretary offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed to confer with the president and directors of the Agricultural and Mechanical Association of Fayette county, as to their willingness to encourage apiarists, and the advancement of bee culture, by offering such pre-

miums at their annual fairs as they may think proper; be it further

*Resolved*, That each vice-president of this association act as special committee to confer with the president and directors of the agricultural or fair associations in the counties they represent, with the same object in view as the general committee of Fayette county, and each and all report to this association on the first Tuesday in May next. The president appointed the following committee for Fayette county: W. Williamson, Thos. T. Hayes, J. M. Holman.

Moved and carried that this association offer as a special premium to apiculturists a silver medal, the article or object to be decided upon by the committee and president and directors of the Agricultural and Mechanical Association; providing, however, that the report of the committee is satisfactory and endorsed by a majority present at the next meeting of this association on the first Tuesday in May, 1879.

The president then read the following questions for general discussion:

"Will it pay to raise bee pasture for bees alone?"

J. F. Bean said it certainly would if it would pay to raise crops at all; he recommended buckwheat, which he had sown extensively, and although the crop has many times been a complete failure, he felt he had been amply repaid in the benefit it had been to his bees alone. The president and other gentlemen all agreed with Mr. Bean.

General Gano said that all crops for bees would pay, as all the bees gathered was clear profit, and he believes there is nothing more profitable than bees. In Texas a gentleman he knew invested \$165, and made that season over and above the investment, \$491 clear profit—300 per cent.

The president said he favored every plant that produced honey, and nearly every plant would; but white clover is the best crop from which honey can be produced. He commenced keeping bees only five years ago, and he believed they had been the means of making him a better farmer every year he has kept them, and induced him to cultivate a taste for all that is beautiful in nature that he might never have acquired.

J. F. Bean said the bee willow was one of the best honey producing trees that grow. It blooms in February, and the bees gather both honey and pollen from it, and every beekeeper ought to plant them, not only for their honey producing qualities, but they are a beautiful shade and ornamental tree as well.

Question—How can we prevent bees raising brood in the top story?

J. F. Bean said that young swarms should be kept in the lower story until firmly established.

The secretary said, in the case of old colonies, often the brood chamber became so literally full of honey and brood that the queen had nowhere to lay her eggs, and would naturally go to the top story, either in boxes or frames, to perform her maternal duty; when, if the frames were emptied of all the honey in them by the honey extractor, it would give ample room for the queen, and insure an active and industrious colony; when otherwise, the whole harmony of the colony is in danger. The free use of the extractor is the best preventive for bees raising brood in the top story.

J. W. Rose agreed that the plan spoken of by the secretary was the only successful one known.

Question—When is the best time to Italianize an Apiary, and how to introduce queens?

John R. Williamson said, in the working season, the most successful plan he has ever tried was to cage the young queen, put it in the hive, leave the old queen in the hive also, and, in three or four days, take the old queen out, smoke the colony well, and let the young queen loose. By this plan there is no time lost, for the young queen commences as the old one drops off.

Question—Are there any moth-proof hives; if so, which is the best?

J. R. Williamson said the only moth-proof hives known are strong colonies, and no others are worth keeping. If you have weak colonies, put two weak ones together and make one strong one; otherwise, they are worthless.

J. W. Egbert said he thought a moth-proof hive would be a bee-proof hive; as to keep moth out, you would have to keep the bees out too, and the only sure remedy is strong colonies, and the bees will protect themselves. These statements were generally agreed to.

Elder Gano said he claimed his Vanhorn hive to be a moth-proof hive.

Question—What is the best remedy for bee stings?

The secretary said a bruised fresh tomato leaf, quickly applied, was an infallible preventive from swelling and pain from bee stings. When that could not be readily obtained, squeeze out all the poison possible after removing the

sting, and apply ammonia, which is a sure remedy if promptly applied before the swelling has commenced.

Question—What is required from a bee keeper to make beekeeping successful and profitable?

The secretary said it could be answered in a few words. Like all well known successful business principles, it requires study, application, perseverance, energy and labor; without this nothing can succeed.

General Gano said all business succeeded or failed according to the amount of true business capacity applied or wanting, and the bee business is no exception, only so far that the profits are larger than any other agricultural or commercial business known.

Question—What are the advantages of comb foundation?

The secretary said straight combs were insured by its use; more than half the labor for the bees is saved, and all worker comb; there are other advantages, but any one of these would insure the endorsement of the most progressive beekeepers in the country.

The president said to use it in small strips, as starters in boxes, it is invaluable; it was generally agreed that comb foundation is a valuable and successful invention.

Lexington was selected as the next place of meeting.

Dr. L. E. Brown, of Eminence, says of honey dew, that it does not fall from the heavens, nor is it deposited by insects, but is simply the crystal dew of night falling on such plants as secrete saccharine matter, which is extracted by the presence of the dew, which is thus sweetened and then sought by the bees. Some plants and trees exude bitter and offensive matter from their leaves, which the bees do not take, while others, such as hickory, make the true honey dew.

BEEKEEPERS' MEETING.—The Union Beekeepers' Association met at Shelbyville, October 4, but owing to a large sale near the place, it was determined to postpone until the 17th inst., when the society will meet again at same place. Important matters will be brought up for discussion. The attendance of all persons interested in bee culture is solicited, and the ladies are especially invited.

THE Langstroth two-story hive was recommended as the best in use, by the Vanhorn hive, indorsed by Gen. Gano, of Texas, was considered especially worthy of trial.

## WHY HE WOULDN'T MARRY HER

"Marry her! By George! I would if it wasn't for her confounded nose."

"Nose! Ha, ha! What's the matter with her nose? Is it too short, too long, or crooked—which? You're too fastidious, young man. A woman may be a charming wife and have any one of these deformities."

"It isn't any of them, old fellow. The fact is I like Kitty—like to look at her and talk with her—but any close relationship I could not endure. Her nose is too o-d-o-r-o-u-s!"

Unfortunate Kitties should use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy,

**HORTICULTURAL.****KENTUCKY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.**

The committee appointed to prepare a programme for the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Kentucky Horticultural Society met at the *Southern Agriculturist* office last Saturday. There were present Major Key, president of the society; J. S. Beatty, of Shelby; Dr. L. E. Brown, Eminence; J. W. Walker, Anchorage.

The following programme was adopted for the next annual meeting to be held at Eminence, Ky., January 14, 15 and 16, 1879:

**ESSAYS**—The Curculio; its Destruction, the Method Adopted, and Probable Cost — the essayist to exhibit model of machine for capture of the insect—by Isaac Fawcett, Edwardsville, Ind.

Grape Culture and the Cause of Failure; by Thomas S. Kennedy, Jefferson county, Ky.

The Importance of Horticulture; by Hon. Z. F. Smith, of Eminence, Ky.

Window Gardening; essayist to give list of plants and flowers both for summer and winter use; by Miss Rosa Goldsmith, Jefferson county, Ky.

Birds of Kentucky: A description of such as are friendly or unfriendly to horticulture.

The Strawberry in its Glory; by Prof. H. B. Todd, of Eminence.

New Varieties of Strawberries; by J. Decker, Fern Creek, Ky.

Raspberries; N. Ohmer, Dayton, O.

Thinning Fruit; by Jas. Lee, Bullitt county, Ky.

The Moral Influence of Floriculture; by I. B. Nall, Louisville, Ky.

Farmers' Gardens; by Geo. Thompson, of Jefferson county, Ky.

**INVITATION**.—The society respectfully invites all persons who take an interest in, or are engaged in the cultivation of fruits, flowers or vegetables, to attend this meeting and take part in the proceedings. The citizens of Eminence and vicinity will extend their hospitality to all visitors.

**WEIGHTS FOR FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.**

The following weights have been agreed upon and adopted by the merchants, fruit and vegetable growers at Nashville, Tenn., and are the standard with the trade there:

NAME.	lbs.
Apples, per bushel	50
Apples, dried, per bushel	26
Beans, per bushel	60
Beans, green in hull, per bushel	30
Beets, per bushel	50
Blackberries, per bushel	48
Blackberries, dried, per bushel	28
Carrots, per bushel	50
Cabbage, per barrel	100
Cherries, with stems, per bushel	56
Cherries, without stems, per bushel	64
Corn, shelled, per bushel	56
Corn in ear, shucked, per bushel	70
Corn in ear, with shuck, per bushel	72
Corn, green, with shuck, per barrel	100
Cucumbers, per barrel	48
Gooseberries, per barrel	48
Grapes, per barrel	100
Horse-radish, per barrel	100
Melon, canteloupes, per barrel	125
Onions, per bushel	56
Onions, top buttons, per bushel	28
Onions, button sets, per bushel	32
Parsnips, per bushel	60
Peas, per bushel	60
Peas, green in hull, per bushel	30
Peaches, per bushel	50
Peaches, peeled, per bushel	40
Peaches, unpeeled, per bushel	36
Pears, per bushel	56
Pie-plants, per barrel	100
Potatoes (Irish, 2½ bush. to bbl) per bushel	64
Potatoes, sweet, per bushel	50
Quinces, per bushel	48
Raspberries, per bushel	48
Salads (turnip, kale, m'st'd, spinch) per bushel	48
Strawberries, per bushel	48
Tomatoes, per bushel	56
Turnips, per bushel	50

**THE TREE PEDDLERS.**

*Editor Farmers' Home Journal:*  
I see in your last issue an article on tree peddlers, and as I represent the oldest nursery south of the Ohio, will state that our firm gives each agent a certificate of agency, and also a certificate of the responsibility of the concern signed by the home officials. If the farmers would make agents show such documents there would be no more swindling in the business. Respectfully,

J. B. WALKER,  
Agent for Downer & Bro.  
CHURCH HILL, Ky., October 3.

**CATALOGUES, ETC., RECEIVED.**—Vick's Floral Guide, autumn 1878; a complete list of flowers and bulbs, with directions for planting, care, etc.

Address before the Solebury Farmers' Club, by Wm. Parry, Cinnaminson, N.J., on Fruit Growing and Farming.

Bryant's Nurseries, Princeton, Ill.: Price-list of trees and plants.

**NELSON COUNTY NURSERY.**—We visited, last week, the nursery of Mrs. Foreman, at Cox's Creek, nine miles from Bardstown, and found it in excellent trim. She has placed it under Mr. Stiver's charge, and he was busy taking orders for fall delivery. They have a

very large stock of all the leading varieties of apple and peach trees, and also the other fruits. Parties in their neighborhood would do well to patronize them.

MR. A. D. WEBB, of Bowling Green, writes that his new seedling strawberries are doing finely, and stood the heated term well; that in Northern Ohio they beat the Great American this year, the Great American having been highly fertilized, while his seedlings were in unmanured ground; that his No. 14 will be a profitable berry for near market on account of its lateness.

He reports his apple crop as almost an entire failure on account of premature ripening and rot. He has a splendid crop of Crabs, which he is now making into cider.

The vanilla belongs to the family of orchids. It grows wild in Mexico, Peru, Brazil and other portions of South America. Being a climber, it is propagated from cuttings inserted near the roots of trees, to which it clings by its fleshy roots. The vanilla proper was supposed to be growing wild in Florida, but it does not appear to be the plant from which the fragrant pods are gathered in Mexico.

THE HYACINTH and tulip bulbs will stand the winter, and should be bedded in October or early in November, while the lily may be planted in the spring. The gladiolus, tuberose, and tigridia bulbs should be kept in a dry place secure from wet or frost, and planted when the winter frosts are out of the ground.

BOTH POTATOES and apples have rotted prematurely this season. In one lot of 1,500 barrels potatoes stored in September, more than 300 barrels rotted in a few weeks. In storing potatoes, air-slacked lime should be sprinkled freely over them. They should be well dried in the sun before being stored.

**POTATO CROP.**—A correspondent in Shelby county says of the potato crop: "I know that the crop is short here, and through this whole belt of country, in spite of Commissioner Davie's report that it is 110." The wholesale price in Louisville is \$1.10 per barrel in bulk.

THE LARVA OF THE lady-bird will clear rose bushes of the troublesome green fly. Care should be taken to distinguish these little insects lest they be destroyed as predators.

**HON. MARSHALL P. WILDER.**  
At a banquet given to this veteran pomologist on September 21, on his eightieth birthday, in a brief address he gave the following account of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and American Pomological Society. The magnitude of the fruit interest will be news to many:

When we reflect upon our past labors our thoughts naturally revert to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, whose fiftieth annual exhibition has just closed, and for which you, Mr. President, and your good father, have done so much. Well do I remember its first exhibition in the old Exchange Coffee House in this city. Well do I remember the scene, with its two small side tables and one at the head of the hall. Well do I recollect the contribution of fruits when Robert Manning, the great pomologist of America, contributed only two baskets of fruit, and the subsequent growth of his enterprise, when he donated many hundred varieties, and afterward had in the Pomological Garden, at Salem, 2,000 varieties of fruit trees. Thank God his son, bearing his own name, is with us to-day.

Well do I remember the dinner at which sixty gentlemen participated, and the speeches which succeeded it. The scene is before me now. There sat at the head of the table the eloquent Dearborn; there on his right and left sat his Honor Lieutenant Governor Thomas J. Winthrop (father of our beloved Hon. Robert C. Winthrop), and his Honor, the then Mayor of the city, Harrison Gray Otis, and the accomplished statesman and orator, Daniel Webster of immortal fame. (Applause.) There, too, were Hon. John C. Gray, vice president; Dr. Jacob Bigelow, corresponding secretary of the society, and John B. Russell, all of whom still survive, and here today, much to our joy, are the brothers Howe, who were present on that occasion. Well do I remember the toast of General Dearborn—"Intelligence and industry, the only true promoters of the public good"—a sentiment which deserves to be written in letters of living gold. I thank you, Mr. President, for your kind allusion to me as one who has done something to promote the interests and welfare of my fellow-men.

My friends, I have lived to see great progress and improvement in the agriculture and horticulture of our country, much of which may be primarily traced to the enterprise and labors of

Massachusetts men. Suffice it to say, that from the day when Governor Endicott planted his pear tree at Salem, which still lives; from the day that Peregrine White planted his apple tree at Marshville, Mass.; from the day when our society was formed, it has stood prominently before the world as a leader and patron of agricultural and horticultural science. How marvelous the progress in our own day! How grand the march of horticulture since the establishment of our own society!

It is scarcely fifty years since the Massachusetts Horticultural Society was formed. Then there were only two horticultural and but few agricultural societies in our land; now they are counted by thousands, and are scattered over the continent, all working harmoniously for the promotion of these arts. Then there was scarcely a nursery of any note west, and only a few east, of the Hudson river; now they are planted from one shore of our country to the other; and among them are many of the largest in the world. Then Mr. Hovey had not sowed the seeds of his strawberry and other fruits, which have since immortalized his name, or commenced laying out his extensive grounds and building his houses in Cambridge.

Then I had not planted a seed of the camelia, the azalea, pear or grape, or even attempted the hybridization of a plant; now our American fruits and plants enrich the gardens and adorn the catalogues of foreign lands. Then we had no such splendid villas as those of Hunnewell, Payson, Gray, and others, with their broad lawns, extensive glass structures and magnificent plants, which are such an honor to our land. Then we had many old and fine homes and gardens such as Gov. Gore's, Mr. Lyman's, Mr. Preble's, Mr. Cushing's, the Perkinses and others; but very little in the way of landscape gardening or in new or rare plants or fruits. Then our exhibitions were confined to a few days of the year, and were for many years held in small rooms; now many of our exhibitions are the best given in any State in the Union.

Then we had no building of our own; now we possess the most costly and magnificent temple of horticulture that the world can boast. Then the American Pomological Society, whose president, by the mercy of God, in his twenty-eighth year of service, now stands before you, had never been dreamed of—a society that emanated primarily from the influence of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society—a society that embraces not only our national domain, but whose jurisdiction extends over our continent—whose catalogue prescribes the appropriate fruits for fifty States, Territories and districts, and at whose quarter-centennial in this city, the far-off State of Nebraska, with her governor at her head, carried off triumphantly the Wilder medal for the best collection of fruits.

Then there were few exports of fruits; now we send 400,000 barrels of apples, in good years, to foreign lands. Then the grape was scarcely cultivated; now, in addition to all that are used for the table, we make 15,000,000 gallons of wine—and wine, too, that took the first prize at the World's Exhibition at Vienna in 1873. Then the statistics of our fruit crop were not thought worthy of record; now it amounts to \$140,000,000, or nearly the average annual value of our wheat crop.

But I must bring these remarks to a close. I thank you for the kind references to me as a pioneer in rural affairs. You do me no more than justice, for I can not, as I have told you before, remember the time when I was not fond of the cultivation of the soil. But, gentlemen, my labors are mostly over. Soon I shall be resting in the bosom of my mother earth; but if I can believe I have done anything to advance the great interests of our land, and which shall contribute to the happiness of my fellow men, I shall, so far as this world is concerned, die content, feeling that I have not lived in vain.

**A VEXED QUESTION ANSWERED.**  
"What shall I do to get rid of all this flesh?" is the question that has been asked again and again of physicians without receiving an intelligent reply.

Several of our popular lecturers and writers have attempted to answer it, but the force of their disquisitions can be summed up in a single sentence: Be content you are not lean, and starve yourself—a course of treatment that will never cure obesity, as thousands who have tried it can attest.

Pharmaceutical science has given a rational answer to this question in Allan's Anti-Fat, which will reduce the system from two to five pounds per week. It is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. Sold by druggists.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE at Lexington, has had seventy-six matriculates thus far this year, which is an increase over the number for several years.

**LIMITED INTELLIGENCE OF INSECTS.**

The general tendency of Sir John Lubbock's investigations and experiments has been, we think, to lower the exalted estimate of entomological instincts formed by the disciples of Hubner. The architecture of bees, for example, appears to be ruder and simpler in its methods, if not less perfect in its results, than had been supposed; and the ants, though cleverer than the bees, and capable of a higher degree of organization than seems to exist in any extra-human society, are, nevertheless, stupid, bewildered, and helpless in any circumstances for which their instincts or habits have not provided.

It is, we know, the habit of different ant tribes to make slaves, and upon these slaves some are absolutely, others partially, dependent. The ant alone has domesticated creatures of another species; the aphid being to the ant exactly what the cow is to man, and being actually preserved during the winter, so Sir John tells us, by the forethought of the ant, which recognizes and remembers the services rendered by the aphids in spring.

Powers of communication are necessarily implied in organization so complete as that of an ant-hill. There must be means of conveying orders to the insect armies on their march, whether they pause to build a bridge or a tunnel, turn aside to avoid an obstacle, or are directed against a particular hostile nest. But when helped to food, or called upon to assist their fellows, by human agency, though the duties imposed upon them closely resemble those which they daily perform with ease, they are utterly baffled.

They could construct a mound of earth for any purpose of their own with promptitude and facility; but when honey is placed within their reach by means of such an artificial mound, and part of the mound is removed, they have not the wit to heap it up again. When honey can be reached by passing over a little chasm on a straw, the ants hasten to it, but the straw bridge being moved it never occurs to them to replace it. The first ant who finds honey or other food, goes back and fetches her companions, but is not able to direct them, for if she be removed, the rest wander about helplessly.

After any length of separation, ants appear to recognize the inmates or pupae of their own hill. They destroy strangers, but receive, if they do not eagerly welcome, their own kindred. The extraordinary powers of instinct within its habitual limits are not more signal and striking than its total failure in circumstances even slightly novel.—London Standard.

**THE ENGLISH SPARROW.**—A writer in the New England Farmer says of our imported friends:

"I love to see the little beggars around, because they bring to my mind the associations of childhood and school days. If I lived in a city or suburb, I would protect and cherish these English-Irish sparrows lovingly; if I lived in the country on a farm, self-interest would compel me to wage a relentless war on them. I was born and lived in Ireland until the age of eighteen; I know all about the habits of the sparrow; I lived amongst them daily for a dozen years. To the farmer they are a terrible pest, devastating whole fields of oats, barley and wheat."

Many and many a weary day have I passed ranging through the grain fields with a pair of wooden clappers in my hands, scaring away the sparrows. From the time the grain begins to form until the harvesting is ended, every farmer has to keep his own boys or hire other boys to protect his grain from these little pests. Nothing is more amusing to an Irishman of agricultural bringing up than to read the opinions of some of our ponderous scientists that the sparrow is essentially an insectivorous bird. Nothing can be further from the fact. Do not any longer protect, but give these little fellows a fair chance to battle with nature, and their number will cease to increase."

**THE BEE WILLOW.**—Mr. J. F. Bean, Clark county, at the late meeting of bee keepers in Lexington, says: "The bee willow is one of the best honey producing trees that grow. It blooms in February, and the bees gather both honey and pollen from it. Every bee keeper should plant this tree, not only for honey producing, but because they are a beautiful, ornamental tree as well."

**BEE SMOKER.**—The convention of bee smokers at Lexington recommended the King bee smoker as preferable to all others. It can be had, postage free, by enclosing to this office the price, \$1.25, or will be sent to any subscriber who, in renewing, will send two new names at \$1.50 each.

RENEW your subscription.

**IT SAVED THE PEOPLE of Savannah, Ga.,****Who Used it During the Terrible Epidemic of 1876.**

MESSRS. J. H. ZEILIN & CO.: GENTLEMEN—We, the undersigned engineers on the Georgia Central Railroad, in grateful obligation for the benefits we received from the use of Simmons Liver Regulator during the yellow fever epidemic in Savannah, wish to call your attention to the following statement: That during the aforesaid epidemic, we used the medicine known as **Simmons Liver Regulator**, prepared by J. H. Zeilin & Co., and though exposed to the worst malignant influences of the yellow fever by going in and coming out of Savannah at different hours of the night, and in spending entire nights in the city during the prevalence of this most fatal epidemic, with but the single exception of once having been taken sick, but speedily recovered, we continued in our usual good health, a circumstance we can account for in no other way but by the effect, under Providence, of the habitual and continued use of **Simmons Liver Regulator**, while we were exposed to this yellow fever malaria. Respectfully yours,

C. F. PARSONSON,

JOHN R. COLLINS,

JAS. L. MALLETT,

MELTON F. COOPER.

**CAUTION.****The Genuine Simmons Liver Regulator or Medicine**

is wrapped in a clean, neat WHITE WRAPPER with the red symbolic letter stamped upon it in the form of a ribbon gracefully curved into the letter Z, embracing the emblem of the trade mark, Mallette, Manufacturing Company, with the words "O. SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR or MEDICINE" thereon also observe the signature of J. H. ZEILIN & CO. in red ink on the side.

## FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL

A Record of Agriculture, Live Stock, Horticulture, Botany, and the Kindred Arts and Sciences.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, AT

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

NO. 39, COURIER-JOURNAL BUILDING.

I. B. NALL, Editor and Manager.

The price of the Home Journal is \$2.00 per year, three months, 50 cents; in clubs of five subscribers, \$1.50 each. We want the names and addresses of intelligent and responsible farmers who do not take the paper, that we may send them sample copies, and friends will confer a favor by furnishing such.

The Farmers' Home Journal was established in 1865 and is issued weekly, and it is not only an old, but it is also a widely and favorably-known farmer's paper. There is no better advertising medium of its class in the country. It is the leading Agricultural and Live Stock paper of Kentucky and all the rich region South and West of, and tributary to, Louisville and Cincinnati.

Ordinary advertisements, 20 cents per line. Reading Notices, 30 cents per line. Special rates to those who advertise regularly or largely.

THURSDAY, OCT. 10, 1878.

**INCREASE THE NUMBER.**—With a view to increasing the number of subscribers to the FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL, we make this proposition to all subscribers whose time is out, or will expire during 1878: If, in renewing, a new name is sent, \$3 will pay for the two papers one year.

GEN. W. T. WITHERS seems to be the choice of everybody for president of the Lexington Fair Association.

THE STATE fair of California, held at Sacramento, September 16 to 21, was one of the greatest meetings ever held on the Pacific coast.

MAJ. J. A. MUNDY, editor of the Owensboro Messenger, was in the city last week, and honored our office by a call. The Messenger is a good paper.

MR. WILLIAMSON said, at the late bee keepers' meeting, that the best way to keep bees from using the upper caps for brood was to keep enough comb in the lower caps emptied.

DR. L. B. WOOLFOLK came out for Congress in the Lexington district like the figure in the barometer, but finding "The Roaring Wind of the Bluegrass" still prevailing, he wisely withdrew.

BARRATT, the enterprising editor of the Hartford Herald, erected a telemacophone from the fair grounds to his office, and gave the proceedings of the fair in a neat Daily Herald, issued last week.

A GANG of counterfeiters, numbering about twenty, have been arrested in this State. They lived in and operated in Jessamine, Madison, Whitley and other eastern counties. They counterfeited the silver coins.

PROGRESS IN CALIFORNIA.—In 1854, the young Pacific State annually imported 500,000 barrels of flour at a cost of \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000. Now the export of wheat from that State reaches millions of bushels.

DR. E. R. MOODY, of Eminence, was at the late Illinois State fair with his herd of Chester White hogs, and got four of the premiums offered. Good for you, doctor. You are doing your part to sustain the reputation of the State for fine stock.

MR. TIM NEEDHAM, secretary of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars, and manager of the Good Templars' Advocate, was married last week to Miss Katie Smith, of Williamstown, Ky. We wish the happy couple much joy and long life.

HENRY CROOMS, the negro man sentenced to be hung in this city last Friday, got a respite from the Governor until November 8. The scaffold was already constructed from which the poor wretch was to dangle, when the respite was received at the jail late on Thursday evening. There seems to be a feeling, in the city and among those best acquainted with the facts, that Crooms should not be executed.

YELLOW FEVER.—We truly hope this may be our last week to refer to the continued distress resulting from the malignant monster of disease pervading the Southern country. In the large cities first attacked, there is some abatement, though many deaths occur daily. The disease has spread into the country towns where, of course, not so many deaths in any one place are reported, but the aggregate is fearful.

The total number of deaths to date will not fall short of ten thousand; but it is not alone the dead we have to think of—there are thousands destitute, from want of employment, who can do nothing.

ing to obtain a livelihood until business shall be resumed.

The western and southern portions of Tennessee are suffering from the spread of the disease. The people are frightened, and fly from place to place as the fever pursues.

There is no fever epidemic in Louisville, and it is perfectly safe for persons from the country to come here.

**EDITORIAL EXCURSION.**—Thos. G. Stuart, Esq., secretary of the Kentucky Press Association, has arranged for an excursion of editors to St. Louis this week. The party will assemble at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in this city, Monday night, and leave, by special car on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, the next morning at 7 o'clock. They are to be received by the press of St. Louis, will visit the great fair and other places of note in the great city, and return home wiser, if not better, from the jaunt.

**THE NEW YORK STORE.**—The fall opening at this chief wholesale and retail establishment took place on Monday last, with a brilliant show of goods in every variety suited to the times. A handsome addition has been made to the house which greatly enlarges its capacity, and the stock has been increased accordingly. The house was crowded all day Monday with persons from the city and country making fall selections. New goods are arriving each day to supply the shelves as they are depleted by the heavy sales.

**A HINT TO KENTUCKY SHORT-HORN BREEDERS.**

At the recent meeting of the Illinois State fair held at Springfield, it is curious to note that Kentucky, famous for her Shorthorns all over the world, does not appear even as an exhibitor in the premium list given for this class of stock.

What are we to understand from this? that we are losing former prestige; or that we lack enterprise? Certainly the latter, for the most skillful of our breeders have been constantly improving their herds, and, with the very best basis of course, we hold the supremacy.

The breeding and selling of Shorthorns has been a successful business until very lately in this State, and those who are most interested should not now lose heart and appear to acknowledge a loss of prestige by a failure to make exhibitions of their stock at the leading Western fairs. To show at Springfield, St. Louis, Kansas City, and other great Western fairs, is to take by the hand the rising cattle men of prairie lands, and invite them to an inspection of our herds. In this way did our old breeders build up the reputation of Kentucky, and in this way must we maintain it.

**A LOOK ABOUT LEXINGTON.**

What a heathenish hour the morning train for Lexington has for starting—six o'clock! You awake at half-past four; it is too early to get up, but you dare not go to sleep again, the consequence is you feel all day as though there had been no sleeping done by you the night before. However, the trip is a pleasant one; through a thickly inhabited section of country, requiring constant stops, with the country people tumbling in and out of the cars almost continually until you think it a regular fair day.

On arrival at Lexington, the first friend I greeted was the genial face of Humphrey Evans, the scribe of all that is rich and elegant in Shorthorns. I soon fell into the arms of that famous son of the Bluegrass country, Capt. Phil Kidd, and nothing would do but I must go home with him. He lives, as P. Knott says, just in the center of the universe. The sky goes down at equal distances all around him. Where do you suppose this wonderful spot is? Where could it be except just half way between the Harrodsburg and Versailles turnpikes?

The captain occupies a beautiful farm, and, true to the spirit of his surroundings, there is not an animal about him that does not carry in its veins the proud inheritance of a thoroughbred pedigree. Light Brahmans—those white-plumed Navarres of the barnyard—are to be seen in all directions. The ducks and pigs claim as high ancestry as the yellow Jersey, and the captain's favorite Shorthorns. I was shown a late acquisition—a superb stallion, Standard Bearer—a double crossed volunteer Hambletonian. The captain has high hopes of this horse in the stud, and if form and pedigree can do it, the end is secured.

We made a flying visit to Col. Withers' large breeding establishment. The house is as beautiful as art can make it. We inspected those famous stallions, Almont and Cassius M. Clay, and about two hundred and fifty of their descendants. There are few breeders in Kentucky more popular and successful than Col. Withers. His enterprise is indomitable, while his judgment rarely misses the mark. This is a gigantic establish-

ment, and a source of pride to the Bluegrass section.

Much of my time was spent at "Mansfield," the former home of one of Henry Clay's sons, and adjoining "Ashland." In company with George Clay, a grandson of the old orator, I walked through the ancestral halls and under the old trees of "Ashland." Where woman's hands have been allowed to manage things about the house and garden, every thing is as beautiful as of old; but "man, vain man, clothed in a little brief authority, has played some fantastic tricks" with the grounds and out-buildings of this once princely estate. The grand old locusts, planted by the hands of Henry Clay, stand blasted and decaying, stretching their dead and barren arms to heaven as if imploring the protection of the master spirit that once watched over them with such tender care. Weeds run wild riot in the once favorite walks.

A large building has been reared near the front of the residence, and lying about it in endless confusion are the tools and machinery of a large factory. Every thing about it bespeaks utter ruin and decay.

From the front porch of the residence stretches a magnificent view—a bluegrass pasture reaches for a mile away, up to the confines of the city; and over the trees and hills and houses, towering to the sky, can be seen the massive monument to Henry Clay. In imagination we see the statue upon it casting a sad and melancholy glance toward the fleeting beauties of Ashland, that once epitomized all that was great and good in nature to its fond and gifted owner.

Let us hope there is a fairer land than this, for here we behold the passing glories of the earth.

L. S. HARDIN.

TROTTING CIRCUIT, 1878.

From the *Live Stock Journal* we get the following interesting table of the exploits of the trotting circuit at Cleveland, Buffalo, Utica, Rochester, and Hartford:

NAME OF HORSE.	Heats Trot d.	Heats Won ...	Races Trot d.	Races Won ...	Best previous Record ....
Rarus (against time)	16	.....	.....	2:13 1/4	2:16
Hippolyte	16	5	2:19 1/2	2:19 1/4	
Edwin Forrest	15	10	4	3:18 1/2	2:23
Great Eastern	15	1	2	2:18	2:19
Midnight	11	3	2	2:18	2:20 1/2
Albemarle	10	4	4	2:19	2:20
Dick Swiveller	18	10	5	2:19	2:23
Protein	18	6	5	2:19 1/4	2:22
Croxie	25	10	5	2:19 1/4	2:28
John H.	18	7	5	2:19 1/4	2:28
Adelaide	22	7	5	2:19 1/4	2:28
Nancy Hackett	22	7	5	2:19 1/4	2:28
John H.	21	2	4	0	2:20
Lysander Boy	18	3	5	2:20	2:23
Lucille	19	9	4	2:21	2:29
Lady Pritchard	18	1	4	0	2:21
Scott's Thomas	25	10	5	3	2:30 1/2
Metropolis	17	8	4	2:22	2:30
Powers	21	6	4	0	2:22
Richard	15	1	4	0	2:21
Dame Trot	15	9	5	3	2:23 1/2
Prospero*	6	1	0	2:22	2:20
Wolford Z.	28	6	5	0	2:22
Bateman	23	4	4	2:22 1/2	2:27
Jersey Boy	18	6	3	2:22	2:27
C. W. Woolley	25	3	5	2:22 1/2	2:30
Mattie	15	1	3	0	2:22
Hamblet's Mambrino	15	1	4	0	2:22 1/2
Wildair	18	3	5	2:22	2:28
Phil	15	2	3	0	2:22
May Queen*	20	1	4	0	2:23
Lady Voorhies	28	2	3	0	2:27
Cold Dawes	13	2	2	0	2:24
Dick Moore*	14	1	5	0	2:24 1/2
Well	20	1	5	0	2:24 1/2
Lady Mills	23	1	5	0	2:24 1/2
Hall	14	3	1	0	2:25 1/2
Nelia	10	1	2	0	2:26 1/2

\* The only horses which failed to beat the record with which they entered the circuit.

THE LOUISVILLE RACES.

The following list shows the winning sires and horses at the late Jockey Club meeting:

Sires.	Largest Winners.	Total.
Bonnie Scotland	Bramble	\$7,225
Australian	Spindrift	1,474
War Dance	Janet Field	2,150
Lightning	Jane	1,000
Glen Athol	Glenmore	850
Enquirer	Fortuna	350
Tom Bowling	McGrathiana	775
Longfellow	Dave Moore	300
Feaver	King William	375
Elbourne, Jr.	Signor	200
Planet	Tampico	250
Asteroid	Waterwitch	250
Glenelg	Cammie F.	200
Phaeton	King Faro	100
Monarchist	Montreal	50

\*\$2,500 in plate.

**TO STOCK MEN.**—A gentleman of mature age, and well acquainted with the handling and breeding of stock of all kinds in Kentucky, desires to connect himself with some one engaged in the business of buying and shipping blooded stock to Texas or other Western States. His opportunities have been such as to give him a general knowledge of the business. He was born and raised in the bluegrass region of Kentucky, possesses an extensive acquaintance with breeders of fine stock, and thinks this would enable him to purchase advantageously. Should this meet the eye of any one desiring such a partner, a communication addressed to the editor of this paper will place the parties in correspondence.

If you desire cheeks with roses of health upon them; if you want that peculiar brilliancy of complexion so prized by ladies and admired by everybody; if, in a word, you want that perfection of physical appearance that pure blood insures, use Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture.

### OUR PARIS LETTER.

Echoes from Paris—Trocadero, the Grand Palace of Festivities—Fountains, Cascades, Gardens, and Flowers.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

The trains are yet flooding us with visitors; they bring hundreds—nay, thousands—from the provinces daily. Only the other night, one train from Dieppe brought five hundred. It is almost impossible to crowd the exhibition; two hundred thousand would not do that, except in a few comparatively confined sections where committees of arrangements have created what are practically *culs de sac*—a sad mistake. The average has now reached nearly seventy thousand a day; the average for the whole period to the end of August is over fifty-seven thousand a day; and the money taken for tickets alone considerably over 6,000,000 francs.

But these rooms are not confined to the purposes of conferences; they contain a large and most interesting collection, from various sources, of national portraits, many of them of great excellence, and many others most curious. I

His legs are short, thick and clumsy; his ears are broad and stand upright; his eyes small, and his skin naked, very rough and hard, and divided into large folds which give the animal a shielded appearance. This skin is so thick and tough that it is impervious to the claws of the lion and tiger, will turn the edge of a sword, and is impenetrable to ordinary musket balls. What more can be needed for the defense of this monstrous animal, since he is armed with such a horn (which is never cast off) and such a coat of mail?

And here we meet evidence that self defense is a law of nature. If not, why the horn and hide of the rhinoceros? why the sting of the bee, the fang of the viper, and the sharp teeth and claws of the tiger? These instruments are not needed for the purposes of life, and must have been designed by the Creator to enable these animals to protect themselves against foreign foes. And so of all other animals in the endless chain of being. The principle of antagonism must, then, have been acknowledged and provided for in the creation; yea, it must have been designed in the animal world.

The numerous races are so related to each other that mutual harmony and good will can not be their normal condition. They were evidently made to prey upon and devour each other. One race is the natural food of another. In many instances the very existence of these even depends upon this fact. We would not maintain that enmity is always exercised in this wholesale destruction of the weaker by the stronger, nor can we see evidence that *friendship* is cherished in this offensive war of races.

Some animals are indeed amiable and kind in disposition, but others are ferocious and cruel, and exercise these passions at all times and everywhere. As we have seen, they attack and kill "for the fun of it," uninfluenced by convenience or necessity. As we have said, self defense is a law of nature, and if so, it is justifiable and right. So is the destruction of one animal by another on the same principle.

But how far do these principles apply to the human animal? Self defense is also a law of *his* nature. May he, therefore, repel the assassin who comes to murder his family and plunder his house? May he destroy his life to save his own? May an armed police fire upon a mob or crush a rebellion? May a nation organize and prosecute a war for its own defense and protection?

Man is not provided with weapons of defense, as is the animal, but he has the skill to make them. And he may defend himself against the attack of the wicked and vile if only he will adhere strictly to the golden rule of moral obligation:

"Do unto others as you would have others do unto you."

This digression from our subject may be justified, perhaps, on the ground that some men have horns as well as the rhinoceros.

This animal is found in the warm regions of Asia and Africa, living on the elephant in forests, and feeding on herbage and leafy twigs and shrubs. He is entirely peaceable and harmless unless irritated, but when assaulted or wronged he becomes one of the fiercest and most desperate of enemies, and is said to be even a match for the elephant. His senses of hearing and smell are very acute, and the hunter can approach him only with the greatest caution and silence. Several species of the rhinoceros have been described. Of these the single-horned, which is Indian, is best known. His skin is very thick and arranged in folds, and is rough and of a deep purplish gray color. He is frequently seen in menageries, and has been trained by showmen to perform simple tricks, but his intelligence is far inferior to that of the elephant. The Java rhinoceros, with a single horn, is confined to that country. His skin is arranged in pentagonal shields. The Sumatra rhinoceros is smaller, and has two horns and a smooth skin.

The black African rhinoceros has also two horns, but his skin is wrinkled instead of folded. The general color of the male is black, and of the female a pale brown. Our best naturalists mark only two species of this animal.

#### KENTUCKY STATE GRANGE.

Receipts and disbursements for the week ending October 5, 1878:

Church Hill Grange, 109, for September qrs., 1878, \$4 80  
Friendship Grange, 187, for Dec. qrs., 1877, March, June and September quarters, 1878..... 4 00  
Forest Hill Grange, 321, for June and Sept. qrs., 1878 2 88  
Speedwell Grange, 487, September quarter, 1878... 2 20  
Nall Valley Grange, 722, June and Sept. qrs., 1878 4 50  
Joiner's Chapel Grange, 1,288, June quarter, 1878.. 1 40

Total..... \$19 78  
By amount paid on delegates' orders... \$9 30  
By amount paid on Deputy's overcharge... 2 20 1 50

Balance cash in hand..... \$8 28  
GUS. W. RICHARDSON,  
Secretary Kentucky State Grange.  
HILL GROVE, MEADE COUNTY, KY., Oct. 5.

MR. T. V. MUNSON, Dennison, Tex., advertises three earliest peaches known, and asks all who wish a description, to send for circular.

#### LIVE STOCK.

Written for the Farmers' Home Journal.  
**BLOODED OR IMPROVED STOCK.**

BY C. F. SPENCER, EMINENCE, KY.

The question arises in my mind, whether we have in Kentucky or elsewhere what may be termed normal horse, sheep, hog or dog. What I mean by the term normal, is whether we have the horse, sheep, cattle or dog which was at the beginning, or which would be now on hand, if no effort on the part of breeders to improve each kind of stock had been made.

I have frequently met with men who think that the blooded horse, cattle, sheep, hog, and the variety of dogs, are only the different varieties of the same species of original creation; whereas, my fixed notion is, that the various seeming varieties are only the abnormal production which has been brought about by long and careful crossing.

The very best strain of race horses we trace back to Godolphin Arabian, and other Arabian breeds, but go no further, except to say that the Arabs claim that they have pedigrees reaching back one thousand or more years.

The Durham cattle began, probably, about one hundred years back, under the leadership of the Messrs. \_\_\_\_\_, of England. The Merino, Cotswold, and other fine as well as well-developed sheep, *antedate us many years*, as does the different varieties of hogs and dogs.

We assume—as we did in the beginning of this article—that all of the apparent varieties are only the product of careful and judicious crossing, and what is now *abnormal* was once *normal*.

In the dog department, we have the foxhound, the greyhound, the bull, the setter, the pointer, and the New Foundland, as well as others too numerous to mention, all produced by careful breeding.

In the horse, we have the race horse, the Coburg, Shetland pony, as well as others as extreme from each other, but all springing from the original horse.

In cattle, we have the thoroughbred Durham, Ayrshires, Jerseys, etc., all springing from the original normal ox.

*Thoroughbred only means the animal claimed as such is the product of many crosses, and enough to impress its progeny with its shape, size and color—or speed, if a horse.*

There has been an effort, within a period of ten years past, by men of capital, to claim that certain strains of cattle are different (very) from other thoroughbreds, and claim a superior pedigree, and for that reason have asked, and in many instances obtained, very high and exorbitant prices; but we think we can safely deny that such have exclusive right to superiority, so as to bring the extreme prices they have been bringing.

My object in this article is not to depreciate the breeding of fine stock, nor to impress the reader with the idea that thoroughbreds are unnecessary. On the contrary, I intend by this article to impress on the mind of the breeder of fine stock the importance of utilizing what has already been achieved by experienced breeders. It would be a work of supererogation for any one raising fine stock by using the loose and uncertain improved material which he might pick up, out of which to make a superior stock, when the very thing he would be doing has been done; but I do say that, if a breeder will commence by getting thoroughbreds, he can produce the very kind of stock now held up as greatly superior and bringing the highest prices. I claim this statement to be true, because if all the worst-shaped, now held in such high veneration, were bred together for a number of years, breeding each successive generation all the most indifferent together, the result would be a very common herd.

If, then, the very best strains of cattle, sheep, horses, hogs, or dogs, by breeding the most indifferent together, would in a few years greatly lessen the original kind in shape, speed, or any thing desired, may I not claim that ordinary well-shaped thoroughbred cattle, or any other stock, by judicious crossing can be bred up to the very finest type?

But, to do this, the breeder must begin with thoroughbreds, because a thoroughbred, by having so many crosses, enables the breeder to utilize the work of assorting.

For many years they were the peculiar and exclusive breed of Spain, and their exportation strictly forbidden. But in 1787 the king of Spain selected from the best royal flocks a few of the finest of these sheep and sent them as a present to his royal brother, the king of France. This, however, was not favorable to their general diffusion, for the government of France showed almost as much exclusiveness in the propagation of the Merinos as did the king of Spain, the sheep being sent to the royal farm at Rambouillet, where books were kept and registries of the birth, death and sale of every animal.

The first importation of Merino sheep to the United States was made under circumstances almost as remarkable as their introduction into France. About the year 1802 Gen. Humphreys, of Connecticut, at that time United States minister at the court of Madrid, or Spain, was superseded by the Hon. Charles Pinckney, of South Carolina, and when about to take his leave he was tendered with—the usual compliment of

to the butchers than they could for any other.—*Jour. of Agriculture and Farmer.*

[You get things little mixed. The Jersey Red is as distinct from what is known in Kentucky as Red Berkshire as can well be. There is no similarity in shape or general appearance. The Jersey Red is larger and of quicker growth, and the other is of rather more comely form.]

#### GOLDDUST STOCK IN CANADA.

Messrs. J. W. Hornsby & Bro., of Eminence, Ky., were attending the Provincial show at Toronto, Canada, last week, with several of their young Gold-dust colts and fillies. They took several premiums in the roadster and carriage horse classes. The *Weekly Globe* makes the following notice of their stock:

J. W. Hornsby & Bro., of Gold-dust Stock Farm, near Eminence, Kentucky, exhibit no less than nine colts and fillies, nearly all of which are of the famous Gold-dust strain. It will not be necessary to particularize these animals, as they have nearly all the same leading characteristics. They all take naturally to a pure trotting gait, and in eye, coat, and outline show a good deal of breeding.

The original Gold-dust and founder of the now numerous family of that name was bred in Kentucky by L. L. Dorsey, of Eden Stock Farm. Old Gold-dust was by Vermont Morgan, out of a daughter of the imported Arabian horse Zilcadie, his second dam being by imported Barefoot. In securing mares to cross with this stock care has been taken to preserve the characteristics so happily united in the old horse—high breeding and trotting action. In Kentucky, the home of the thoroughbred, it was not found difficult to keep up the supply of warm blood, while Morgans, Vermonets, Blackhaws (also strongly Morgan), Mambrinos, Pilots, and other trotting strains, have from time to time been introduced to keep up the knee action.

Altogether the results have been very good, for not only have many of the Gold-dusts gone into the very front rank as trotters, but all the produce has been characterized by high style, early maturity, and first-rate action.

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## FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL.

## TOBACCO INFORMATION.

## Review of the Louisville Market.

From The Tobacco News.  
Receipts this week show a continued falling off, being 525 hds this week against 711 hds last week, and 482 hds in 1877, and 323 hds in 1876.

Sales this week were 949 hds, against 1,589 hds last week, 680 hds in 1877, and 1,323 hds in 1876.

The proportion of 1877 and former crops sold is as follows:

	Week.	Month.	Year.
Original 1877 crop.....	782	687	51,437
Original former crop.....	4	4	1,733
Review 1877 crop.....	162	142	5,894
Review former crop.....	1	1	865
Total for 6 days.....	949	834	59,929

Compared with former years, the sales were as follows:

	Week.	Month.	Year.
Year 1878.....	949	834	59,929
Year 1877.....	680	680	48,213
Year 1876.....	1,323	1,323	53,470
Year 1875.....	572	715	22,403

\*Sales for six days.

Sales of 1877 crop to Oct. 5, 54,028 hds.

The offerings during the past week were about the same in quality as last week, although largely reduced in quantity, notwithstanding which the market opened for the week about the same as it left off last week, and has continued generally dull since, with some improvement in common to good grade lugs with color, but not notably higher, while very common lugs and all nondescript and moderately heavy bodied leaf have been ranging nearer inside than outside figures. Retailers taking anything with length rather freely at present prices.

Manufacturing red fillers, both light and heavy bodied, have been scarcer this week, and, upon the whole, rather firmer, although not notably higher, with most of those offered being common to medium Green Rivers.

The sales yesterday amounted to 185 hds, but with nothing specially good, as has been the case all week, if we except a half of motled saucer leaf, which sold up to \$11.25. The best dark leaf sold this week was from Green county, at \$9, and Logan county, at \$8.70, with none from the Cutting district over \$8.70.

The sales to-day were only 25 hds, the market being without change from the past few days.

Two hds of the 1878 crop sold this week, one being from Tennessee, at \$3.80, which was rejected. The other was a light weight Cutter from Trimble county, with some color, which was well sold at \$4.65. Anything like rich, heavy bodied leaf, and fine color cutting Tobaccos, suitable for export, from their scarcity, are entirely nominal, and therefore omit them in our quotations, which, for all other sorts and grades, we repeat same as last week.

## QUOTATIONS.

Moderately HEAVY BODIED.

Trash.....	\$1 50 @ 2 00	Leaf med....\$3 50 @ 4 00
Lugs com....	2 25 @ 2 50	Leaf good....4 00 @ 5 50
Lugs good....	5 00 @ 3 00	Leaf fin....5 00 @ 6 00
Leaf com....	3 00 @ 3 50	Leaf sel's....6 00 @ 8 00
Strictly Heavy. Ky. River Cutting.		
Lugs com....	\$2 50 @ 3 00	Com. lugs....\$4 00 @ 5 00
Lugs good....	3 00 @ 4 00	Good lugs....5 00 @ 6 00
Leaf com....	4 00 @ 6 00	Com. leaf....6 00 @ 7 50
Leaf med....	6 00 @ 8 00	Med. leaf....7 50 @ 8 00
Leaf good....	8 00 @ 10 00	Good leaf....8 00 @ 10 00
Leaf fine....	nominally	Fine leaf....10 00 @ 12 00
Selections....	nominally	Selections....nominal
MANUFACTURING—FILLERS.		
Dark Heavy.	Nondescript.	
Com. lugs....	\$2 75 @ 3 25	Trash.....\$1 50 @ 2 00
Good lugs....	3 25 @ 4 00	Com. lugs....\$2 00 @ 2 25
Com. leaf....	4 50 @ 5 50	Good lugs....2 25 @ 2 50
Good leaf....	5 50 @ 7 00	Com. leaf....2 50 @ 3 00
Good leaf....5 00 @ 4 00		
Kentucky River.	Green River—Heavy.	
Com. lugs....	\$4 00 @ 5 00	Com. lugs....\$3 50 @ 4 00
Good lugs....	5 00 @ 6 50	Good lugs....4 00 @ 4 50
Com. leaf....	6 50 @ 7 00	Com. leaf....4 50 @ 6 00
Good leaf....	7 00 @ 8 50	Good leaf....6 00 @ 8 00
Fine leaf....	8 50 @ 10 00	Fine leaf....8 00 @ 10 00
Selections....	10 00 @ 11 00	Selections....10 00 @ 10 00
DARK WRAPPERS.		
In sound condition, scarce and nominal.		

## GOVERNMENT CONTRACTING FOR TOBACCO.

Bids have been asked by the government to furnish it with 100,000 pounds of manufactured Tobacco for the use of the Army, the Tobacco to be 16-ounce lumps, made of bright filler and wrapper, free of all fire, out of the crops of 1876 and 1877, sweetening to be two-thirds Spanish licorice and one-third loaf sugar, to be delivered in Chicago.

In accordance with such requirements, bids have been tendered by some of the leading Western and Eastern manufacturers, which we know to be authentic, as follows:

Harris & Beebe, Quincy, Ill., 45¢ per lb.

Dausman & Drummond Co., Alton, Ill., 49¢ per lb.

Dausman & Drummond Co., Alton, Ill., 50¢ per lb.

Luggett & Butler, St. Louis, Mo., 49¢ per lb.

Gem City Tobacco Co., Quincy, Ill., 47¢ per lb.

Gem City Tobacco Co., Quincy, Ill., 49¢ per lb.

Gem City Tobacco Co., Quincy, Ill., 51¢ per lb.

John Finzer & Brothers, Louisville, Ky., 48 45-100¢ per lb.

Buchanan & Lyall, New York, 50 98-100¢ per lb.

Luggett & Myers Company, St. Louis, Mo., 48¢ per lb.

Luggett & Myers Company, St. Louis, Mo., 50¢ per lb.

P. Lorillard & Co., New York, 51¢ per lb.

Weissinger & Bate, Louisville, Ky., 51¢ per lb.

Weissinger & Bate, Louisville, Ky., 53¢ per lb.

Each bid was accompanied by samples of 50 lbs of the manufactured Tobacco tendered, and 20 lbs of leaf out of which it was made.

The bids were opened on October 1, in Chicago, and the understanding is that the decision will be made in ten days from that date, at Washington, to which all the samples and bids have been forwarded by General Small, chief of the Subsistence Department United States Army, in Chicago, with his recommendation of what should be accepted.

Of course it can not be known which bid General Small has recommended for acceptance by the government, but we understand from good authority that the government desires to furnish the army with better Tobacco this year than ever before; this being the case, it remains to be seen what chance the lower bids will have.

We are glad to hear of the government's intention to have the Army supplied with bet-

ter Tobacco, and that it has taken some care to see that the Tobacco, when made, shall be equal to the accepted sample. To accomplish this end, an inspector appointed by the government is to remain all the time in the factory where the Tobacco is to be made, to see that the stock used is equal to sample, and that when manufactured it comes up to the accepted sample, as it is put in the boxes. After being accepted as equal in every respect, the inspector will place his mark on the packages, and thus the goods will be passed and accepted without any further examination.

The manufacturer gives bond that the Tobacco will keep sound for two years, and the expenses of the inspector of the Tobacco is paid by the manufacturer.

The mode of inspection referred to is the best that could be adopted, and we are glad to see that it has been adopted, as we believe, for the first time. As, however, the inspector, to be competent for the duty, requires to be as good an expert in leaf as in the manufactured article, we hope to hear that the government finds some one who can perform that duty properly, and with more success than, if we mistake not, it did some time ago, when mistaking at the aid of parties who were experts only in leaf to judge of the manufactured article and who will see that the proper quality of long stock is used instead of scrap, with which the government was swindled in some of its contracts not very long ago.

If all we hear is true, the government has done well in removing the awarding of contracts to some other point than St. Louis, and, in fixing upon Chicago as the new point of departure, we trust that the government will be able to get the Tobacco it contracts for, and thereby enable the poor soldiers to get a good chew, which they ought to get from the price they will have to pay for it, besides the transportation of good Tobacco being the same as the meanest.

CAYENDISH TOBACCO received its name from the great navigator, whose voyages made him famous, and was originally cut from a closely pressed cake of the leaf.

THE CURING OF BRIGHT TOBACCO.

BY S. SHELTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

The bright, lemon-colored tobacco, used for fancy wrappers, should be cured with charcoal or flames, and cured in the following manner:

Fill the barn (placing the hangars on one of the lower tiers, near the center. Start your fires so as to produce an uniform heat of about ninety degrees Fahrenheit, and continue this temperature until the Tobacco becomes sufficiently yellow.

No exact time can be given for yellowing, as Tobacco which contains a superabundance of sap, or is very large, requires more time than that which is smaller or has less sap.

An ordinary crop will require from twenty-four to thirty-six hours. Do not allow it to become real bright yellow before raising the heat, as it continues to yellow for several hours after.

Now raise the heat *three degrees per hour* until you arrive at a temperature of one hundred and ten degrees, and remain at this point until the ends of the leaves curl slightly; after which, continue to advance at the same rate as before (*three degrees per hour*) until you arrive at one hundred and twenty. To prevent "sweating" during this time, the *safest* plan that can be adopted is, to *keep the door open*. It is not necessary to keep wide open, though there is no objection to its remaining so, except that it requires more fuel to secure the heat desired. At beginning of the season, in curing the first Tobacco in each barn, or curing heavy or green Tobacco, this plan should invariably be adopted, otherwise the dampness will endanger its injury from sweating.

Having arrived at one hundred and twenty, the door should now be closed; and under favorable circumstances may be closed at the start, but must be opened often while advancing from ninety-five to one hundred and ten degrees.

If sweating commences (which may be caused by the leaves becoming damp and pliable), raise the heat and open the door, for the purpose of creating a current of hot air, which will soon cause it to disappear.

The leaf should now be cured before arriving at a temperature of one hundred and thirty; therefore advance only at the rate of *two degrees per hour* for the next five hours. Then, in curing the stem, raise the heat *five degrees per hour* until you arrive at a temperature of one hundred and sixty-five to one hundred and seventy-five degrees. By this time the stems should be fully cured; but if not, go no higher, but continue the heat at the highest point reached, until they are.

We condense the instructions for regulating the heat, in the form of a table for reference:

Remain at 90° until sufficiently yellow.

Advance from 90° to 120°, 3° per hour.

Advance from 120° to 130°, 2° per hour.

Advance from 130° to 165° or 175°, 5° per hour.

Usually the leaves begin to curl at the ends by the time 110° is reached, which makes it necessary to stop at this point.

This table is simple, and as reliable as that can be given. There are cases where crops are not in ordinary condition; then no table can be followed successfully. If you see the *face side* of the leaves turning a reddish-brown color, the heat must be increased a little; while, on the other hand, if they begin to show *red spots* near the edges and on *both sides*, you have too much heat. While advancing from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and thirty (in curing the leaf), care must be taken that you do not lower the temperature below the highest point reached.

Another strike has occurred in the cotton print factories in Lancashire and Yorkshire, England, by which 3,000 looms are rendered

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## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

HOGS, &amp;c.



J. W. SMITH, Glendale, Hardin county, Ky., breeder of pure Poland-China Hogs. Pigs for sale at all times. Write for list of prices.

GEOGE KYGER, Oxford, Butler County, Ohio, breeder of pure Poland-China Hogs. Parties ordering spring pigs now will be recorded. Prices reasonable. Shipped to all points.

W. L. SCOTT, Scott's Station, Shelby county, Ky.—Breeder of Cotswold and Southdown sheep, Berkshire and Red Berkshire Hogs. Orders promptly attended to.

Z. CARPENTER, Shelby county, Ky.—Importer and Breeder of pure Cotswold Sheep and Berkshire Hogs. Stock delivered at Louisville Express or Freight Offices free of charge. Post-office address, Fisherville, Ky.

C. CLARK PETTIT, Centrenton Stock Farm, near Salem, N. J., breeder and shipper of improved genuine "Jersey Red" Swine, Webb Southdown Sheep and Improved Poultry. Every animal guaranteed as represented. Stock sent C. O. D. on receipt of satisfactory reference. Catalogue, price list, &c., sent free on application.

J. JOHN WELCH, Box 26, Louisville, Kentucky, (breeding farm 3 miles south of city, on Third-street road). Breeder and shipper of Poland-China hogs. They are docile, and fatten readily at any age.

R. K. MOORE, Shelbyville, Ky., breeder of Pure Berkshire and Jersey Red Hogs. Correspondence solicited.

BERKSHIRES—For catalogue of fine pigs, the get of English Crown, Sir Archie, Lord Western, and Sambo Prince, with satisfaction guaranteed to all purchasers, address P. B. BRYANT, Lexington, Ky.

Reduced rates by express. jan29-tyr

M. ESSRS. BIRRELL & JOHNSTON, of Greenwood, P. O. Ontario, Canada, Importers and Breeders of Cotswold Sheep, pure bred Clydesdale Horses, and Berkshire Pigs. A large number of 2-year old and yearling Imported Rams and Ewes for sale.

W. SHELBY WILSON, Lawndale Farm, near Shelbyville, Ky., importer and breeder of pure Berkshire Swine; the Sallie, Sweet Seventeen, Princess and Belladonna families specialties. Also Jersey Red Hogs of best quality.

W. M. BAKER, breeder and shipper of Poland-China Hogs. I make a specialty of the following breeds of fowls: Light and Dark Brahmans, Partridge and Buff Cochin. Young stock for sale. My hogs are large and fine, fatten readily at any age, and for purity of blood are unsurpassed. Several of my herd are of the famous Black Bess strains. My stock may be inspected any day except Sunday. Residence five miles north of Madison, on J. M. & I. R. R., at Baker's Station. Address me at North Madison, Indiana.

SORTHORNS, HORSES, SHEEP, &c.

WILLIAM CROZIER, Northport, Long Island, N. Y., breeder of Registered Jerseys and Herd Book Ayrshires, Southdown Sheep, Collie Dogs, and Dorking Fowls.

S. MEREDITH & SON, Oakland Farm, Cambridge City, Indiana, breeders of pure Shorthorn Cattle and Southdown and Cotswold Sheep, from stock of recent importations. Correspondence solicited.

A. H. DAVINPORT, Lexington, Kentucky, A. breeder of Shorthorns, A. J. C. C. R. Jerseys, Southdown Sheep, Berkshires from premium imported stock, and White-faced Black Spanish and Seabright Bantam Chickens. Correspondence promptly answered.

D. R. N. P. ALLEN & SONS, Smith's Grove, Ky. (near Bowling Green), breeders of pure Poland-China, Jersey Red, and Chester White hogs. Also pure Cotswold sheep. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

J. D. GUTHRIE, Shelbyville, Kentucky, breeder and importer of Cotswold Sheep. Native and imported Bucks and ewes for sale.

REGISTERED JERSEYS.—Some imported Cows, Heifers, and Bull Calves, solid colors, black points, at reasonable prices. Stock can be seen at my farm, six miles out on Bardstown pike. W. B. CRAWFORD, Louisville, Ky.

R. A. McELROY, Elmwood, Springfield, Ky., breeder of Shorthorn and Jersey Cattle, Black and Red Berkshire, Jersey Red, and Poland-China Swine.

COTSWOLD Sheep and Shorthorn Cattle for Sale.—Ten yearling bucks, ready for next season. Prices to suit the times. C. T. FREEMAN, Spring Station, Woodford county, Kentucky.

W. D. REED, O'Bannon's, Jefferson county, Ky., offers for sale a fine lot of unregistered Jersey cows, heifers and bull calves; also Jersey Red swine of all ages, from celebrated stock; pigs now on hand.

R. E. EDMONSON, Winchester, Clark county, Ky., attends the courts in the Bluegrass counties. Sales of blooded stock and personal property solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

T. W. SAMUELS & SONS, Beech Grove Farm, Deatsville, Nelson county, Kentucky, importers and breeders of Pure Cotswold Sheep and Improved English Berkshire Hogs. Have for sale imported stock, and stock bred from imported prize animals. Correspondence and orders solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

CURCHMAN & JACKSON, Indianapolis, Indiana, breeders and importers of the highest class of Jersey Cattle and Berkshire swine.

July 1-tyr

S. SAMUEL RUSSELL, Jr., Chaplin, Nelson County, Kentucky, breeder of pure Jersey Red Swine. Very fine pigs on hand; for sale at all times; none but first-class pigs will be shipped; correspondence solicited.

June 7-tyr

A. G. HERR, St. Mathews, Jefferson county, Ky., has for sale the finest class of registered Jerseys, pedigree Berkshires, and Yorkshire swine.

June 20-tyr

W. V. L. POLK, Ashwood, Maury county, Tenn., Breeders of Trotting Horses, Jersey Cattle, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep.

June 6-tyr

T. THOMAS GIBSON, Woodlawn Mills, Maury county, Tenn., Breeder of Trotting Horses, Shorthorn Cattle, Southdown and Merino Sheep.

June 6-tyr

C. CAMPBELL BROWN, Spring Hill, Maury county, Tenn., breeder of Trotting and Harness Horses, Jersey (H. R.) Cattle, Short-horns and Southdown Sheep.

May 30-tyr

A. D. OFFUTT, Georgetown, Kentucky, (Cincinnati Southern Railroad) Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Southdown Sheep. Correspondence solicited.

Jan 25-tyr

J. M. HACKWORTH, Shelbyville, Shelby county, Ky., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Cotswold Sheep, and Chester White Hogs. Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

Oct 25-tyr

F. FOR SALE—Thoroughbred and Trotting Horses, Shorthorn and Jersey cattle, and Southdown Sheep, at Woodburn Farm, Spring Station, Woodford county, Ky.

Sept 3-tyr

A. J. ALEXANDER.

B. J. TREACY, dealer in Trotting and Fine Harness Horses, No. 116 East Short street, Lexington, Ky. Keeps on hand for sale single horses and pairs.

Send for a Catalogue to the Principal.

B. J. TREACY, dealer in Trotting and Gentleman's Roadsters a specialty. Stallions and Brood mares of the best families of running and trotting blood, always on hand and for sale. Horses trained at reasonable rates.

Dec 25-tyr

C. RABB, BROWN & ALLEN, Eminence, Ky., importers and breeders of pure English Cotswold and Southdown sheep, Chester and Berkshire hogs. Stock warranted to come up to representation. Shearing rams, ewes and pigs now ready for shipment. Correspondence solicited.

May 25-tyr

T. THOMAS S. GRUNDY, Springfield, Ky., breeder of improved Jersey Red Hogs, Shorthorn Cattle—the Young Mary and Phyllis families—with Duke crosses, Thoroughbred Horses and Cotswold Sheep. I am breeding to sell, and would be glad to have my stock inspected at all times.

May 25-tyr

S. W. T. HEARNE, Cloverland Herd, Lexington, Ky., breeder of Shorthorns, chiefly Bates; also Victorias, Goodnesses, Rose of Sharons, Young Marys, Young Phyllises, Cambrias, Cleopatras, Seraphinas, Resabellas, etc. The pure Bates bull, 6165 BELL DUKE 22107; service price \$25 for a calf. Also Berkshire hogs, and grower of choice varieties of seed wheat.

## SHEEP.

J. T. & QUINCY BURGESS, Hutchinson Station, Bourbon County, Ky., importers and breeders of Cotswold Sheep.

April 1-tyr

F. A. BYARS, Simpsonville, Shelby county, Ky., Breeder of and dealer in pure Southdown Sheep, from best imported strains. Correspondence and orders solicited.

June 14-tyr

S. A. COOMBS, Southville, Shelby county, Ky., importer and breeder of pure Cotswold sheep. Particulars sent on application.

Apr 5-tyr

E. LHMURST Flock of Cotswolds. Imported and their descendants. Stock always for sale. Correspondence promptly attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogues on application. Address, R. C. ESTILL,

Dec 13-tyr

P. O. Box 418, Lexington, Ky.

W. L. WADDY & SONS, Peytona, Shelby county, Ky., importers and breeders of pure Cotswold sheep. Poland-China hogs for sale. Correspondence solicited. Prices reasonable.

Sept 1-tyr

W. M. M. MILLER, Claremont, Ontario, Canada, importer and breeder of prize Cotswold sheep and Berkshire swine. Stock for sale at reasonable prices.

June 22-tyr

N. MC CONATHY, importer and breeder of pure Cotswold sheep, near Lexington, Ky.

Jan 28-tyr

H. WILSON, of Abdallah Park, Cynthia, Ky., breeder of Trotting Stock from the following stallions: Sterling, Goldsmith's Abdallah, John Bright, Paymaster; all sired by Volunteer. Also from Pacing Abdallah, sired by Alexander's Abdallah.

Jan 27-tyr

## HORSES.

W. H. WILSON, of Abdallah Park, Cynthia, Ky., breeder of Trotting Stock from the following stallions: Sterling, Goldsmith's Abdallah, John Bright, Paymaster; all sired by Volunteer. Also from Pacing Abdallah, sired by Alexander's Abdallah.

Jan 27-tyr

P. POLK PRINCE, Guthrie, Todd county, Ky. Angora Goats for sale, of pure blood and high grades.

Mar 21-tyr

J. T. PORTER BLANCHARD'S SONS, Concord, N. H., Sole Manufacturers. Send for Circulars.

Mar 22-tyr

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS.

C. PHIL. KIDD, Lexington, Ky., Live Stock Auctioneer. Particular attention given to public sales of Shorthorn Cattle, Thoroughbred and Trotting Horses.

Jan 24-tyr

R. E. EDMONSON, Winchester, Clark county, Ky., attends the courts in the Bluegrass counties. Sales of blooded stock and personal property solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Jan 24-tyr

EV. M. P. BAILEY, Elkton, Todd county, Kentucky, breeder of pure H. B. Shorthorn Cattle, Cotswold Sheep, Angora Goats, Poland-China and Berkshire Hogs. Prices to correspond with the general decline in stock. Correspondence solicited.

Jan 25-tyr

T. W. SAMUELS & SONS, Beech Grove Farm, Deatsville, Nelson county, Kentucky, importers and breeders of Pure Cotswold Sheep and Improved English Berkshire Hogs. Have for sale imported stock, and stock bred from imported prize animals. Correspondence and orders solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Mar 1-tyr

ITALIAN BEES.

D. N. P. ALLEN & SONS, Smith's Grove, Warren Co., Ky., importers and breeders of pure Italian Bees. Tested and untested Queen Bees from June to October, and strong Colonies for sale at all times. Write for what you want.

Mar 14-tyr

25 FASHIONABLE CARDS, no two alike, with name, loc. 20 scroll, with name, loc. postpaid.

Nov 8-tyr

## BEES.

DR. F. E. MARSH, Quincy, Mich., Cure Guaranteed. Especially those of a squamous or scaly character. Don't fail writing. I positively cure these obstinate cutaneous diseases in a few weeks. Address, Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 N. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo. (Established 1847.) DR. BUTTS invites all persons suffering from skin diseases to call on him, and adduce his name and address, and hereby assure them that they will learn something to their advantage.—N. Trues.

July 8-tyr

25 FASHIONABLE CARDS, no two alike, with name, loc. 20 scroll, with name, loc. postpaid.

Nov 8-tyr

GEO. I. REED & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

## Miller's Tick Destroyer!

EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS

## TICKS AND OTHER VERMIN ON SHEEP

Enabling the animal to thrive and increasing the growth and luster of the wool.

One Box Sufficient for Twenty Sheep.

THE DESTROYER IS A SURE CURE OF SCAB.

The Tick Destroyer can be had on application to this office.

Price by Express, not prepaid, 35 cents per box.

THE HISTORY OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE KILLERY, STUDLEY, AND WARLBY HERDS OF SHORTHORNS

By WM. CARR.

Reprinted from the London Edition of 1867.

Mailed on receipt of price—75 cents.

Address FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL, Louisville, Ky.

THE TILDEN LADIES' SEMINARY, AT WEST LEBANON, N. H., WITHOUT CHANGE

This is the only line running Pullman South en Sleeping Cars from New Orleans, Mobile, Jackson, Miss., Montgomery, Grenada, Decatur, Jackson, Tenn., and Nashville to Cincinnati without change, connecting at that point with all lines running Pullman and Wagner Palace Sleepers to Toledo, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Baltimore, Washington, Sandusky, Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, Salamanca, and New York without change.

This is the only line running its entire trains between Louisville and Cincinnati, and the only line by which passengers from the South en route to Eastern and Northern Cities (not in through Sleeping Cars) can avoid a tedious haul through the city of Louisville by changing cars at Short Line Junction, with L. & G. S. R. R., three miles south of the city, where an elegant Dining Hall is located under the management of the railroad companies.

Through Sleepers from Atlanta, Chattanooga, Little Rock, Memphis, and Vicksburg make direct connection at Short Line Junction with through Sleepers to New York, Philadelphia and other cities via this line.

## THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE!

LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.

THE QUICKEST, BEST AND ONLY ROUTE

With which passengers from the South make direct connection at Louisville with

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS

To Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Philadelphia,

NEW YORK

And other Eastern Cities,

WITHOUT CHANGE

This is the only line running its entire trains between Louisville and Cincinnati,

## MARKET REPORTS.

OFFICE FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL,  
LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 10, 1878.

## LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

BUTTER—Common to choice, from 10@15c; Western creamery, 25@27c; Reserve, 16@18c. COTTON—Middling, 11½c; low middling, 10¾c; good ordinary, 10¼c.

COFFEE—Rio 14@15c for common, 15@16c for good, 16½@17½c for prime, 18@19c for choice, and 19@20c for fancy; old Government Java, 26@28c.

Eggs—13c per dozen on arrival.

FEATHERS—Pine goose, 40c; mixed lots, \$1.50c; turkey tail feathers, 20@30c per lb. boxed.

FLOUR—Choice fancy, \$5 25@55c; plain fancy \$5@5c; A No. 1, \$4 50@4 75c; extra amly, \$3 75@4 25c; extra, \$3 25@3 50.

## FIELD SEEDS—

CLOVER—\$4.75 per bushel.

TIMOTHY—\$1.35 per bushel.

RED TOP—45c per bushel.

ORCHARD GRASS—\$1 per bushel.

BLUE GRASS—60@70c per bushel.

SEED WHEAT—90c@10c per bushel.

FRUIT—Dried apples, 2@2½c; dried peaches, halves, at 7c for pared and 3½c for unpared. Green apples, \$1.00@1.75.

GINSENG—75c.

GRAIN—Wheat, Red 80c; amber and white 80@85c for good to prime in bulk on arrival. Corn, 48@50c for ear; 43@45c for shelled mixed and white on track. Oats, No. 2 mixed 23@24c per bushel, as to grade, in bulk, on track or levee. Barley, \$1@1.10. Rye, 50@52c.

HAY—Common to medium, \$5@7; good choice, \$8@9.

HIDES AND SKINS—Prime flint, 15c; dry flint, damaged, 10½@11½c; prime dry salted, 10½@11c; dry salted, damaged, 8c; prime green-salted, 7½c; green-salted, damaged, 6c; green, 5½c; sheepskins, 65@75c.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—New Orleans molasses at 40@45c in bbls, syrups at 40@45c.

OILS—Linseed oil, 58@63c; coal oil, 110° test 11½c, 130° test 12½c.

ONIONS—New \$1@1.25 per barrel.

POULTRY—Hens, \$2.75 per doz.; Spr. chickens \$2@3 00.

POTATOES—Irish potatoes, new, 90@95c. barrel, on arrival in bulk.

RICE—Carolina 7@7½c; Louisiana 7@7½c.

SALT—\$1 40 for 7-bushel barrels; \$1 15 for 280-pound barrels; dairy at \$2 00 per barrel.

SUGARS—Refined, granulated, at 10c@10½c; crushed and powdered at 10½c; cut loaf, 10½@11½c; A coffee, 9½@9½c; B coffee sugar, 9½c; extra C, 8½@9c; C yellow, 8@8½c standard brands; New Orleans, 7½@8c for common to prime.

STARCH—2½@3c per lb.

TALLOW—6½c.

WOOL—Wools in grease 22@23c for clothing; mixed clothing, delaine and combing 24@26c; combing 26@28c. Tub washed 30@35c.

## LOUISVILLE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CATTLE—Extra shippers \$3 75@4 50; extra dutch, \$3@3.50; fair to good, \$2.75@3.00; common, \$2.25@2.50; rough, \$1.50@1.75.

HOGS—\$3.25@3.35 for best grade; common to fair, \$3.00@3.15 per 100 lbs gross; stockers \$2.75@2.50.

SHIPEE AND LAMBS—Extra sheep, \$3 25@3 50; stock sheep, \$2@2 75. Lambs, \$3 25@3 50 for best.

## CINCINNATI LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CATTLE—Common, 1½@2c; fair to medium, 2@2½c; good to choice butcher grades 3@3½c; fair to good shippers, 4@4½c; fair to good Texas and Cherokees, 2½@3½c; fair to good heavy oxen, 2½@3½c; fair to good light feeders, 2½@3½c.

HOGS—Common, \$2.50@3.25; fair to good light, \$3.30@3.65; fair to good packing grades, \$3.65@3.95; selected butchers', \$3.75@3.80.

SHIPEE—Common to fair, 2½@3½c, and good to choice, 3½@4½c.

SPRING LAMBS—3½@4½c.

## NUMBER OF SOLDIERS IN THE LATE WAR.

It will always be an interesting question as to how many soldiers were put in the field by both sides during the late war. In the winter of 1863-4 I travelled pretty extensively through the Northern States, and while in every town were to be seen men dressed in the blue Federal uniform, there still appeared to be the usual number of citizens in every-day dress. That is, there were plenty of men left, and business went on as usual. During this same period I went south and travelled through many of the Southern States. The contrast between Southern and Northern villages at that time was striking. There all business seemed suspended; not a man outside of the village pastor and physician, of age to bear arms, was in citizen's clothes. The whole country was clean stripped of able-bodied men.

I am sure the figures given do not present the faintest idea of the disparity of numbers between the North and South. Whether it was because I was scared, or owing to the gray uniforms being less conspicuous on the field, I know not; but to my eyes the Confederate line of battle always looked like a thin skirmish line, while the Federals represented a black mass—an excellent mark, by the way, to shoot at, which undoubtedly accounted for greater mortality in their ranks.

In the *Weekly World* for September 4, 1878, Mr. J. Wm. Jones, secretary of the Southern Historical Society, puts the number of troops called out on both sides as follows: Secretary Stanton (page 31 of his report for 1865) states that there were actually mustered into the service of the United States from the 15th of April, 1861 to the 14th of April, 1865, 2,656,553 men. Mr. Swinton, who had free access to the Confederate archives several years ago, states that 600,000 men in all were put into the Confederate service during the same

period. More than four times as many in the Federal as in the Confederate service.

The census of 1860 is a poor criterion to measure the resources of the two governments by, as much of the thickest inhabited portions of the Southern States was soon included in the Federal lines, and furnished troops to the Northern as well as the Southern army, while the Northern government drew a large proportion of its soldiers from foreign countries.

This same article gives an interesting review, from a Southern standpoint, of Gen. Grant's campaign against Richmond, as follows:

Mr. Stanton states in his report (page 5) that the aggregate national military force of all arms May 1, 1864, was 970,710, of whom 662,345 were "present for duty"—so that when the campaign of 1864 opened General Grant (as commander-in-chief) had under his orders more men than the Confederacy mustered all put together during the whole of the war, and more than four times as many as we had then under arms. As for the army with which General Grant opposed General Lee, Secretary Stanton (page 5) puts the "aggregate available force present for duty May 1, 1864," as follows:

Department of Washington..... 42,124  
Army of the Potomac..... 120,380  
Department of Virginia and North Carolina..... 59,139  
Department of West Virginia..... 30,782  
Middle Department..... 5,627  
Ninth Army Corps..... 20,780

—so that General Grant crossed the Rapidan with 141,160 men, and had as a reserve upon which he could draw an available force of 137,672—making a grand total of 278,832. Grant's own official report shows that nearly the whole of this force was actually engaged in his and Butler's operations, or in Hunter's expedition, which latter General Lee was compelled to meet by heavy detachments from his own army.

To meet this mighty host General Lee had on the Rapidan less than fifty thousand men, and in his whole "Department of Northern Virginia" (which included the garrison around Richmond and the troops in the Valley), his field

return for the last of April, 1864, shows only 52,626 "present for duty." Add all of the troops which Beauregard had in front of Butler, or which joined Lee at any time during the campaign, and there remains the stubborn official fact that General Grant had on that campaign four times as many men as Lee commanded.

## IVORY WHEAT.

You requested me through your paper to give you the result of my experiment with the Ivory wheat. I shall try to do so—so far as I am able.

I bought one pint of seed, prepared a plat of good corn land (a little over one-half acre), planted in drills 3½ feet apart. I planted and cultivated as I would sorghum—two seeds every 18 inches. Each plant threw out from three to five shoots, each shoot producing a head. It ripens very irregularly; so much so that it requires "cutting over" three or four times. It is very easily threshed; a good hand with a flail can thresh 30 bushels per day.

The bread is good and wholesome, but dark; makes good biscuit, waffles, muffins and batter-cakes (have not yet tried light-bread), and is much sweeter than ordinary wheat flour. There is no better food for stock; hogs, horses and cows are extremely fond of it, and as food for milch cows there can be no better. I have been feeding my cows on the crushed grain for eight or ten days, and the quantity of milk has been doubled. This is no guess work, but of actual measurement.

Being so productive, it will pay any farmer to raise it. The yield is from 50 to 75 bushels to the acre on good corn or tobacco land; besides, after the grain is cut, you can save the fodder, which is five times as much as same acreage of corn.

I had resolved, when I planted this grain, to give it a fair trial, and if a humbug, to pronounce it as such; but I must say that I am more than satisfied with the results of my experiment. My neighbors were satisfied that I was humbugged, and laughed at my credulity; but, gentlemen, if no one experimented with new products, there would be little advancement made in farming.—Cor. Clarksville Tobacco Leaf.

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